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DAILY REPORT

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Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 066

6 April 1982

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SUZUKI DENIES PLEDGE TO U.S. ON SEALANE DEFENSE

OW051237 Tokyo KYODO in English 1207 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] Tokyo, April 5 (KYODO) -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki said Monday that the defense of 1,000 nautical miles of sea lanes is one of Japan's defense targets and not a pledge reportedly made to the United States. Suzuki made this statement in the upper house Budget Committee in reply to Socialist and Communist interpellators.

But Suzuki admitted that he said in Washington last year that Japan was making efforts to build up its defense capability with a view to becoming able to defend a sea zone several hundred nautical miles off Japan's shores and 1,000 miles of sea lanes, if sea lanes were to be established. But he denied having made an explicit pledge to the U.S. while in Washington that Japan would defend 1,000 nautical miles of sea lanes.

Suzuki made these statements in connection with the general impression that the U.S. apparently took Suzuki's Washington statement as Japan's defense pledge to the U.S. Suzuki declared that there is no promise of which the people of Japan are not informed.

Suzuki said that Japan should decide its own defense role after taking into consideration all such matters as the Japanese Constitution, the fundamental defense policy, Japan's financial condition, and public opinion. Japan's defense role should not be imposed on Japan by other countries, he said.

In connection with the defense of sea lanes, a high-ranking Defense Agency official said that it is necessary to ensure the safety of Japanese ships and that it is one of the fundamental duties of the Self-Defense Forces to safeguard Japanese ships at sea.

SUZUKI, REAGAN REPORTEDLY TO DISCUSS DISARMAMENT

OW021253 Tokyo KYODO in English 1247 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] Tokyo, April 2 (KYODO) -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki will discuss nuclear disarmament with U.S. President Ronald Reagan when they hold separate talks during the Versailles summit of seven industrialized nations in June, government sources said Friday.

Suzuki has been calling for nuclear disarmament and spending the money saved by this to solve problems between the haves and have-nots.

The sources said, however, Suzuki recently started taking a cautious attitude toward disarmament since he believed the antinuclear campaigns in Japan might develop into a campaign against the United States. Suzuki also believes that the Eastern bloc nations might take advantage of this to launch campaigns against the U.S., they said.

The sources said Suzuki did not want to drive Reagan into a tighter corner on disarmament and was expected to basically support the President's position on the issue.

SUZUKI SUPPORTS BRITAIN IN FALKLAND DISPUTE

OW051227 Tokyo KYODO in English 1212 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] Tokyo, April 5 (KYODO) -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki Monday told British Ambassador Sir Hugh Cortazzi that Japan would support Britain against the Argentine invasion of the Falkland Islands so long as Britain eschews military force to settle the dispute. Suzuki met the British envoy to Japan at a reception at the prime minister's official residence. Suzuki told the ambassador that he thought all such problems should be settled through mutual negotiations.

NODONG SINMUN HITS REAGAN REMARKS TO TONG-A ILBO

SK060844 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0830 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 6 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today in a commentary says that the recent so-called "special interview" of U.S. President Reagan with the South Korean paper TONG-A ILBO officially manifested once again the aggressive Korean policy of the present U.S. Government persisting in the policy of occupation of South Korea and the line of split and war against the Korean people. This is a malrevised version of the so-called "South Korea-U.S. joint statement" and a new order more zealously instigating the puppet clique to its execution, it remarks. The author of the commentary titled "Criminal Act Openly Encouraging Puppets to War and Division" says:

Reagan held a so-called "special interview" in an effort to give a shot in the arm of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan now in a quandary and instigate him more zealously to treachery. This proves that the Reagan government surpasses the preceding U.S. administrations in pursuing a malicious, hostile policy against the Korean people.

In his so-called interview Reagan said that he had "no plan to withdraw" U.S. troops from South Korea but would do his best to fulfil the "commitments" to "defend" the South Korean puppet clique. This is an aggressive outburst fully betraying the U.S. imperialists' intention to keep occupying South Korea indefinitely and their war scheme. This means that the United States would keep hold on and dominate South Korea as a permanent colony and an aggressive military bridgehead for "world supremacy," throwing full light on the aggressive and bellicose nature of the Reagan administration.

Reagan's claim that the U.S. policy of occupation of South Korea and war is intended to "defend peace and freedom" from someone's "threats" is a sheer lie and hypocrisy and a gangster-like logic for justifying the aggressive policy towards Korea.

In his interview with TONG-A ILBO Reagan actively encouraged the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique to the belligerent and splittist manoeuvres, openly ranting that for the fulfilment of the "commitments" he would not withdraw the aggression forces from South Korea, but make "all efforts possible." This tells that the U.S. policy of aggression against our people is unchanged.

If the United States truly wants peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification, it must stop encouraging the South Korean puppets and leading the situation to a dangerous phase, clinging to the anachronistic policy of "strength," and seek a realistic way for a fair solution of the Korean question.

To ease tensions and preserve and make peace durable in our country and promote a peaceful settlement of the reunification question, the armistice agreement must be replaced with a peace agreement.

Whether the U.S. agrees to replace the armistice agreement with a peace agreement and immediately withdraws its troops from South Korea or persists in the policy of aggression and war, sticking to its present obstinate position -- this is a touchstone showing whether it truly wants peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification or not.

The United States must discard its wrong stand of pursuing the splittist line, meddling in the domestic affairs of others' country, and act discreetly with sober thinking and take hands off Korea.

U.S. ARMS DEPLOYMENTS IN SOUTH KOREA REPORTED

SK031012 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1009 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 3 (KCNA) -- The U.S. imperialists announced that they would increase the number of "A-10" close support planes to be deployed in South Korea to 48, according to a report. They deployed 6 planes of this type in South Korea already in early March.

The warlikers also blared that they have deployed new type "missile"-equipped helicopters in South Korea and would supply the Second Division of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces in South Korea with "M-60" tanks.

MATERIALS ON FIRST SESSION OF SEVENTH SPA

Report on Proceedings

SK060122 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] The first session of the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly [SPA] of the DPRK was held in Pyongyang on 5 April. The session was held under circumstances in which the whole country is full of great pride in having vigorously demonstrated the might and solidity of our government of the republic and the state social system through the election of deputies to the Seventh SPA and new revolutionary upsurges are being created in all sectors of the revolution and construction.

The first session of the Seventh SPA has served as a historic meeting which has displayed the invincible might of our people, firmly united around the party and the leader with a single ideology and will, and as a meaningful meeting which has provided a new milestone on the road of our people's struggle for consolidating revolutionary sovereignty and consummating the revolutionary cause of chuche.

The deputies who were elected took part in the session. Also participating in the session were functionaries of the party, power organs, mass organizations and economic organizations, general grade officers of the KPA, and functionaries of scientific, educational, culture and art, public health and information sectors. Participating at the session were members of the Chongnyon functionaries delegation visiting the fatherland.

The great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song appeared on the platform. Appearing on the platform were members of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the KWP Central Committee. Also appearing on the platform were members and alternate members of the Political Bureau of the KWP Central Committee, secretaries of the KWP Central Committee, vice premiers of the State Administration Council and members of the Standing Committee of the SPA.

At the session, Deputy Yim Chun-chu made an opening address.

The session elected the chairman and vice chairmen of the SPA as follows:

Chairman:	Deputy Hwang Chang-yop
Vice Chairman:	Deputy Ho Chong-suk
Vice Chairman:	Deputy Hong Ki-mum

After this, the session elected the Credentials Committee for screening deputies' qualifications as follows:

Chairman:	Deputy Yim Chun-chu
Members:	Deputy So Chol
	Deputy Cho Se-ung
	Deputy Kim Man-kum
	Deputy Yi Pong-won
	Deputy Yi Chi-chan
	Deputy Pyong Chang-pok

The session adopted the following agenda items for the first session of the Seventh SPA of the DPRK:

1. Election of the president of the DPRK.
2. Election of the state guidance organizations of the DPRK.
3. Account settlement for the execution of the 1981 state budget and the DPRK state budget for 1982.

The session discussed the first agenda item. Deputy Kim Il made a speech recommending the state president of the DPRK. In his speech, he said that by the authority of the Political Bureau of the KWP Central Committee, he respectfully made a report on the suggestion by the Political Bureau of the KWP Central Committee for loftily recommending the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as the state president of the DPRK, reflecting the collective will and ardent aspiration of the people.

All the deputies and audience warmly welcomed the suggestion for recommending the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as the state president of the DPRK.

Deputies O Chin-u, Yi Yong-sik and Ho Pok-tok made speeches at the session in support of the suggestion by the Political Bureau of the KWP Central Committee for recommending the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as the state president of the DPRK. The speakers unanimously supported and warmly approved the suggestion for recommending the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as the state president of the DPRK. They stressed: Holding the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song in high esteem as the state president of the DPRK is a clear manifestation of our people's absolute support for and deep trust in the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who has achieved the historic cause of the fatherland liberation by creating the immortal chuche ideology and organizing and leading the heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle, who has turned our country into an independent and self-reliant socialist power by establishing an ever-victorious chuche-type party and the genuine revolutionary government of the workers and peasants, and who has provided our people with boundless happiness. It is also a manifestation of the firm will of our people trying to fight to the end to consummate the revolutionary cause of chuche under the leadership of the party and leader.

The first session of the Seventh SPA loftily recommended as the state president of the DPRK the great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song, who has opened up a new chapter of socialism and communism in our country under the banner of the great chuche ideology, who has made immortal achievements in the fatherland's history by devoting himself to the sacred revolutionary cause for realizing the independence of the working masses and who is leading our revolution to brilliant victory.

As soon as the announcement on recommending the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as the state president of the DPRK was solemnly declared, the hall was filled with the stormy cheers of "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song" and thunderous applause.

The session discussed the second agenda item. At the suggestion of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the state president of the DPRK, the session elected the vice presidents of the DPRK and the premier of the DPRK. The session then elected the secretary and members of the Central People's Committee of the DPRK, secretary and members of the Standing Committee of the SPA, the SPA Budget Committee of the DPRK, the SPA Bills Committee of the DPRK and the president of the Central Court of the DPRK. The session appointed the procurator-general of the Central Procurator's Office of the DPRK.

After this, by the authority of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the state president of the DPRK, Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the State Administration Council, announced the vice premiers, chairmen and ministers of the State Administration Council of the DPRK.

At the session, Deputy Yi Chong-ok, premier of the State Administration Council, took an oath before the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the state president of the DPRK.

At the session, Deputy Yun Ki-chong made a report on the third agenda item -- account settlement for the execution of the 1981 state budget and the DPRK state budget for 1982. Deputy Kim Hwan, chairman of the Budget Committee, made a report on the results of the deliberation of the SPA Budget Committee about the account settlement for the execution of the 1981 state budget and the 1982 state budget.

After this, a discussion on the third agenda item took place. Participating in the discussion were Deputies Hong Song-yong, (So Myong-chun), Kim Wol-son, (Kim Chong-yop), (Pak Chong-su), Kim Yun-Hyok, (Kim Kyong-su), (Kim Ki-chun), Ko Hak-chin and Yu Chun-ok.

The speakers stressed that the recommending of the great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song as the state president of the DPRK at the first session of the Seventh SPA, reflecting the unanimous opinion and burning aspiration of the whole nation, serves as a historic and a national felicitous event which is very meaningful in the history of our people's revolutionary struggle and the accomplishment of the socialist and communist cause. They talked about the national pride, high dignity and boundless happiness of our people who hold the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song in high esteem as the great leader.

They pointed out: By financially supporting the successful accomplishment of last year's people's economy plan, the 1981 state budget has largely contributed to bringing about great upsurges in all sectors of the people's economy in accord with the grand program for the socialist construction put forth by the party's sixth congress, to further consolidating the foundation for a self-reliant socialist national economy, and to enhancing the standard of the people's material and cultural life.

The speakers supported and approved the 1982 state budget, while pointing out that the budget is a scientific and dynamic one which had been correctly worked out so it can help achieve decisive progress in the accomplishment of the second 7-year plan through the vigorous performance of the three revolutions -- ideological, technological and cultural -- and that it can support the four-point nature remaking projects, the new rewarding goal for accelerating socialist and communist construction.

At the session, Deputy Yim Chun-chu, chairman of the SPA Credentials Committee, made a report on his committee. The session adopted a decision acknowledging the qualifications of all the deputies who had been elected throughout the country's electoral districts at elections for deputies to the Seventh SPA supported by all participating deputies.

The session passed bills of the SPA on the account settlement for the execution of the 1981 state budget and on the 1982 state budget with the support of all participating deputies.

The vice chairman of the SPA, Ho Chong-suk, made a closing speech.

The first session of the Seventh SPA displayed the firm will and determination of our people, who will tenaciously fight for the ultimate victory of our revolutionary cause under the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Yim Chun-chu's Opening Address

SK060204 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Speech by Yim Chun-chu, DPRK Political Bureau member and deputy, at first session of the Seventh SPA in Pyongyang on 5 April -- read by announcer]

[Text] Comrade deputies: People throughout the country, with high political awareness and enthusiasm as masters of their own country and government, expressed absolute support for and trust in the government of the republic led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song by 100 percent participation in the elections held on 28 February to elect deputies to the supreme power organ of the government of the republic and by casting 100 percent votes in favor of the deputies, again demonstrated the unity of our people, who are rallied around the party and leader.

In the midst of such exhilaration, today we attend the first session of the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly [SPA] of the DPRK.

During the period since the elections for the deputies to the Sixth SPA, the government of the republic, under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, has registered proud accomplishments in all sectors of socialist construction by energetically staging the three revolutions of ideology, technology and culture.

In the course of a solemn struggle to imbue society with the chuche idea, the unity and cohesion of the revolutionary ranks have been consolidated, a new epochal advance has been made in the socialist economic and cultural construction and the national power has been strengthened. In the course of a rewarding struggle for revolution and construction, the government of our workers and peasants has been developed into a more militant and more vital revolutionary government and our state and social systems have been consolidated on the basis of the successes in socialist construction.

Thanks to our party's peace-loving foreign policy and the positive activities waged by the government of the republic, our country's international position and authority have been enhanced and international solidarity with our revolution is growing stronger with each passing day.

Today, all the working people in our nation, with victorious pride and a firm conviction in the future, are vigorously struggling to hasten the achievement of the grand prospective goals of socialist construction put forth by the historic Sixth KWP Congress. All the proud triumphs and successes of our people in the revolutionary struggles and construction works are the fruition of the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and proof of the invincible might of the great chuche idea and the government of the republic.

Our people, who have traversed the road of rewarding struggle and victory under the banner of the government, have unlimited confidence in the government of the republic which guarantees them true freedom and happiness, and are now determined to continue waging an energetic struggle to consummate the cause of the chuche revolution, rallying around the party and leader.

The current SPA session will again display our people's rock-firm unity based on the chuche idea and will serve as an important opportunity to strengthen the government of republic and bring about a new advance in socialist construction.

This SPA session is attended by 594 of the 615 deputies elected in the elections for the deputies to the supreme power organ of the government of the republic. Convinced that this session will become a historical meeting contributing to the development of our revolution by carrying out its mission under the positive participation of all the comrade deputies, I declare the opening of the first session of the Seventh SPA on the basis of Article 78 of Chapter 5 of the DPRK Socialist Constitution.

Kim Il Speech

SK060504 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2215 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Speech by Kim Il, DPRK vice president and SPA deputy, supporting the KWP Central Committee Political Bureau's recommendation of Kim Il-song as DPRK president, at first session of Seventh SPA in Pyongyang on 5 April -- read by announced]

[Text] Comrade deputies: It is the absolute will of the party and all the people and the unanimous aspiration of the nation to achieve the ultimate victory of the Korean revolution and endless prosperity for our people, upholding the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song as president of the government of our republic, the founder of our party and government and a great leader.

Authorized by the Political Bureau of the KWP Central Committee, I, on behalf of the rock-firm will and ardent aspiration of the party member comrades and all the people in the country who are determined to uphold the great leader forever and from generation to generation, report to the SPA session on the proposal of the Political Bureau of the KWP Central Committee to uphold the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song as president of the DPRK.

Over a period of more than half a century, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has brought about a fundamental change in the position of the fatherland and the fate of our people by wisely leading the struggle of our party and people for independence, socialism and communism and ushered in a new era of great national prosperity. By upholding the great leader, for the first time in a history spanning thousands of years our people have come to find a correct revolutionary course and created a new history of national prosperity and national revival by uniting firmly in a single revolutionary rank.

In the darkest period when our nation was confronted with a life and death crisis, the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song, who was leading the revolution, had put forth the great *chuche* idea and *chuche*-type revolutionary lines and saved our nation from colonial slavery and put our country in the rank of proud independent countries by waging an arduous underground revolutionary struggle and a bloody armed struggle.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who achieved the national liberation and independence of the fatherland in 20 years of anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, has turned our country into a powerful socialist country evincing self-reliance and self-defense from such a backward and poor one, a model socialist country having achieved great upsurges in all fields of politics, economy, ideology and culture, through exploits of creativity and construction over a period of 40 years.

By upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as leader [*suryong*] and national leader [*yongdoja*], our people have become a powerful and proud revolutionary people opening a brilliant future with a firm conviction under the ever-victorious revolutionary party and the endlessly prospering fatherland, breaking away from the tragic condition of maltreatment and contempt the country once endured.

In retrospect, we have encountered many trials that were difficult to overcome on the road of winning the anti-Japanese revolutionary war and the fatherland liberation war waged against the most brutal imperialists and advancing the two-stage social revolution and the cause of building a new fatherland. Although we have undergone several serious trials, the Korean revolution has been able to follow the single road of victory thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who, taking the lead in the revolution, opened a way out of struggles with his extraordinary wisdom and acumen, overcoming all ordeals with a rock-firm will and tested leadership.

Whenever we think of the outstanding leadership and the great accomplishments of the great leader, who, bearing the unprecedentedly arduous burden of the Korean revolution, has been leading our revolution on the single road of victory replete with struggles, we cannot repress the national pride and dignity endlessly surging in ourselves which come from upholding the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song as the leader [*suryong*]. We cannot repress our endless admiration and respect for the leader.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who has brilliantly realized the national aspiration and people's ideals by working without rest or sleep over a 70-year lifetime with tremendous energy, leads the overall work of the party, state and military and is creating endless upsurges in all fields of the revolution and construction.

Thanks to the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who, still displayed the noble spirit he had in the days when he was crossing the ravines of Mt Paektu leading the anti-Japanese armed ranks, energetically leads the whole party, people and army, the might of our party and republic is being consolidated and developed with each passing day and the cause of the chuche revolution, born out of Paektu, is unremittingly advancing toward new victories.

As the founder of the great chuche idea illuminating the revolutionary future of the revolutionary cause for realizing the independence of the working masses, as the genius of the revolution and construction who erected chuche Korea and a model socialist country and as an outstanding leader encouraging the cause of anti-imperialism and the independence of the world's people and the international revolutionary movement to victory, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is endlessly trusted and respected not only by Korean people but also the progressive people of the world.

Indeed, the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song is a matchless patriot and national hero who has saved our people from crises and led them to today's endless happiness and glory and a great ideologue, theoretician and outstanding revolutionary leader who has achieved immortal accomplishments before the Korean revolution and the world revolution by founding the great chuche idea and brilliantly embodying it. He is a great leader [suryong] of the people who was born among the people and is devoted to giving the people happiness and freedom.

Our party members and people, who know the absolute truth that holding the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in high esteem is for the ultimate victory of our revolution, the endless prosperity of our fatherland and our people's permanent happiness through the revolutionary struggle and practical experience acquired over a period of half a century, are cherishing and upholding the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song as the president of the republic. This represents the glory of Korea and national happiness.

To hold him in high esteem at the head of our revolution and follow him generation after generation is the most solemn mission for our nation today after enduring twists and turns. To hold him in high esteem at the forefront of our revolution and follow him generation after generation is the most solemn mission given to our nation by the history after undergoing an arduous revolution and is our people's firm revolutionary will cherished as their rock-firm faith in the brighter future.

Merged into this are the ardent desire of the South Korean revolutionaries and patriotic people, who are struggling for the day when the fellow countrymen in the North and the South will lead a happy life in a reunified country, and the earnest wishes of all overseas compatriots including the 700,000 compatriots in Japan who have gained true national pride thanks to the great leader.

We will staunchly struggle to achieve the cause of national reunification -- the supreme national task -- at an early date and to accomplish the socialist and communist cause by permanently upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as the leader of our party, our nation and our people following his wise leadership.

By having the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the high post of president of the DPRK and continuing to wage a vigorous struggle under the leadership of the party and the leader, our people will strengthen the revolutionary power of workers and peasants, make our country prosper and develop and carry to shining accomplishment through generations the revolutionary cause of chuche, which was started and led by the respected Comrade Kim Il-song.

O Chin-u Speech

SK060744 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2224 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Speech at 5 April session of the Seventh SPA of the DPRK by Deputy O Chin-u supporting the KWP Central Committee Political Bureau's recommendation of Kim Il-song as DPRK president -- read by announcer]

[Text] Comrade deputies: It is the rock-firm revolutionary faith and will of our entire people and People's Army soldiers to invariably hold in high esteem the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song -- the founder of our People's Army and supreme commander of the revolutionary armed forces as a whole -- as the president of the DPRK and to consummate the revolutionary cause of *chuche* under the leadership of the leader.

I warmly support and approve of the suggestion by the Political Bureau of the KWP Central Committee to elect the great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song as the president of the DPRK, reflecting the unanimous opinion and earnest wishes of all people and People's Army soldiers.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is the ever-victorious iron-willed commander who founded the revolutionary armed forces of the *chuche* type, the first genuine army of the people in the long history of our nation, and led the two rigorous revolutionary wars to brilliant victories, thereby saving the destiny of the fatherland and people and firmly defending the country's independence and national sovereignty. He is the genius of revolution and construction who has wisely led the struggles of our people for national liberation, class liberation and socialism and communism with his extraordinary wisdom and outstanding leadership and thus built an independent, self-reliant, self-protecting socialist power in this land where only backwardness and poverty had prevailed for long years.

The glorious path of the Korean revolution, spanning from the anti-Japanese revolution to the construction of the new fatherland, the fatherland liberation war and the socialist revolution and construction, is shining with the immortal revolutionary achievements made by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who has led the revolutionary way and the fierce class struggle against the imperialists and all kinds of class enemies to victory by founding and wisely leading our revolutionary armed forces.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who had opened up the genuine road for the Korean revolution under the slogan of "down with imperialism" in the early days when he launched out on a road of revolution, has put forth outstanding lines for achieving national liberation with the organized armed struggle by the (?standing) revolutionary armed forces and organized and led the 15-year-long heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle under the most arduous conditions in which there was no logistical support nor support from any regular army, thus smashing the Japanese imperialists and achieving the historic cause for the fatherland liberation. He smashed the armed invasion of the U.S. imperialists, who took the place of the Japanese imperialists, trying to impose again the destiny of the colonial slaves upon our people, and led the great fatherland liberation way to victory, thereby honorably defending the fatherland's freedom and independence and national dignity.

The historic victory which our people gained in the guerrilla and modern wars against the ferocious Japanese and U.S. imperialists was the brilliant victory of the great leader's *chuche*-oriented military ideology, original strategy and tactics and his outstanding art of war. It is a precious outcome of the wise leadership of the leader who achieved the victory of the revolutionary war, personally leading in the van, while shouldering all (?burdens) arising from the unprecedentedly arduous and rigorous war and undergoing all sorts of difficulties.

The great achievements of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song who has put forth outstanding revolutionary theory and military theory on the basis of the immortal chuche ideology and who has embodied these theories brilliantly, thus ushering in an era of a new upsurge in the national liberation struggle against colonialism and in the anti-imperialist and anti-U.S. struggle, constitute a militant banner inspiring to victory the struggle of the revolutionary people against imperialism and colonialism and for building an independent new world.

Having the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who smashed two imperialist foes in one generation and set the example for building a new society and achieving national prosperity, at the forefront of our party and the revolution is the greatest honor and happiness for our people and the KPA. With vigorous energy and extraordinary driving force, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is organizing and leading party and state affairs as well as overall military affairs. Under the energetic leadership of the respected and beloved leader, our revolutionary armed forces are being strengthened into powerful forces which can repel aggression from any enemy and reliably defend the fatherland and the gains of the revolution.

Our people and the KPA that have traversed a road of rewarding struggles and brilliant exploits under the leadership of the great leader, since he covered a bloody road of several thousand li with the anti-Japanese banner held aloft, hold it as the most valuable experience gained in their struggles and lives and as their firm conviction that upholding the leader's leadership is the road to the victory of the revolution and to happiness and glory.

The course of our people's struggle, which started and advanced under the banner of the chuche idea, has been long and rugged. Though it may be so, our people were full of revolutionary optimism and confidence even in the days of severe hardships and marched victoriously, overcoming all difficulties in their path. A firm conviction in the minds of our people of a bright future of the fatherland and of the victory of the revolution is based on their absolute trust in the great leader. The will to uphold the leader's leadership under any difficult circumstances is a revolutionary credo that has been engraved in the minds of our people for a long period of over a half century and has been growing more solid with each passing day.

Though the Korean revolution has yet a long and rugged road to traverse, no rigorous trial can destroy our people's rock-firm will to hold the party and the leader in high esteem, and our People's Army and people will invariably remain faithful to their leadership. Imitating the pure loyalty and unyielding revolutionary spirit of the young communists who, in the early days of the Korean revolution, unhesitatingly dedicated their youth and lives to the defense of Comrade Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation, our KPA soldiers will hold in high esteem the great leader and remain loyal to him generation after generation and will thus preserve and add lustre to the dignity and honor of the KPA as the army of Comrade Kim Il-song and the army of the party.

By brilliantly implementing our party's policy of permeating the army with the chuche idea and consolidating the militant power of one-matches-one-hundred by thoroughly arming themselves with chuche strategy and tactics, our KPA soldiers will creditably discharge their mission of safeguarding and defending the party and the leader with their lives and of militarily ensuring our party's cause for the ultimate victory of the revolutionary cause of chuche.

Yun Ki-chong Report on Budget

SK060455 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2158 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 5 (KCNA) -- Deputy Yun Ki-chong made a report on the results of the fulfillment of the 1981 state budget and on the 1982 state budget of the DPRK at the first session of the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which opened today.

As a result of a new upswing in socialist construction and the rapid development of the national economy, last year's state budget was carried out with success, the reporter said, and went on: Thanks to the active measures taken by the government of the republic to increase the revenue resources of the state budget, the plan of the state budgetary revenue last year was fulfilled at 101 per cent. This means an 8.1 per cent rise above the revenue of 1980.

Thus, the state budgetary revenue last year reached 20,684 million won, surpassing the level of 20,000 million won. This means that our state budgetary revenue has grown at a very high rate of 11 per cent every year in the last seven years since 1974 when it surpassed the 10,000 million won level. Today the leaping development of our finance ensures in only 7 hours as much budgetary revenue as the annual amount of 1946 though commodity prices were systematically reduced almost every year and the taxation was completely abolished.

The state budgetary expenditure last year amounted to 20,333 million won, 99.3 per cent of the plan. This is an increase of 7.9 per cent above the 1980 figure. As a result, last year's state budget was successfully fulfilled with a large sum of financial reserves amounting to 351 million won after fully meeting the vast needs for funds in the first year of the general march for the implementation of the decisions of the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea.

With the successful fulfillment of the state budget, our finance last year positively helped towards vigorously pushing ahead with the socialist economic construction and cultural construction, raising the people's living standards and increasing the defense capabilities of the country. Last year the government of the republic increased the outlay of funds for the national economy by 9.3 per cent above 1980 in order to fulfil the second seven-year plan ahead of schedule and attain the ten prospective objectives of socialist economic construction along the main direction of the socialist economic construction indicated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The reporter pointed to the great successes made by the government of the republic by allocating huge funds to various domains of the national economy. According to the report, the constructors in the domain of the power industry accelerated the expansion project of the Pukchang thermal power plant to successfully ensure the commissioning of the generating equipment, while dynamically accelerating the already started construction of large-size hydro-power, lockgate power and small and medium hydro-power stations. In particular, the workers and technicians in this domain increased the production of electricity to the maximum to fully meet the demand of the national economy for electricity by energetically striving to operate the generators in full capacity.

In the extracting industry, large-scale coal and ore mines with big deposits and good mining conditions including the coal mines in Anju and Tokchon Districts and the Komdok mine were reconstructed on expansion basis in a big way, vigorous endeavours launched to make mining facilities large-sized, modern and high-speed and further advance the comprehensive mechanization of pit work and promising mining reserves secured.

Last year the constructors in the field of the metal industry creditably carried out the reconstruction on an expansion basis of blast furnace No. 2 and the sintering furnace and the construction of the cold rolling mill at the Kim Chaek iron works, finished the expansion project of the steel shop of the Songjin steel works and widely introduced iron-making equipment and metallurgical methods using our domestic fuel.

This expanded metallurgical bases and further strengthened the chuche character of the metal industry of the country.

The constructors in the domain of the chemical industry also performed feats of labour; they actively expedited the expansion project of the July 7 chemical factory, completed the construction of the sulphuric acid shop of the Hungnam fertilizer complex and successfully carried out projects for modernizing the carbide production process of the February 8 vinalon complex and splendidly built the movilon mill, a chuche-oriented chemical fibre production base, in a matter of one year or so.

Last year our heroic workers and constructors erected many grand monumental edifices in different parts of the country and completed the construction of over 2,470 objects in the industrial domain alone to adorn the first year of the general march with proud successes in construction.

Upholding the policy of the technical revolution set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our workers, technicians, scientists and three-revolution team members boundlessly loyal to the party and the revolution vigorously carried on the mass technical innovation movement; they devised and manufactured many modern machines and equipment of new type and put forward a large number of worthy scientific inventions and innovation proposals positively conducive to the development of the national economy and the improvement of the people's living. Over 60,370 inventions and innovation proposals were introduced into production last year in the industrial domain alone.

As a result of the allocation of huge state funds to the industrial domain and the powerful promotion of the industrial construction and the technical revolution last year, our industry was further perfected, developed and strengthened into a powerful chuche-oriented industry with a solid foundation for a new leaping advance. This is a shining fruition of the chuche-based line of industrial construction put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and patent proof of the validity of our party's financial policy of directing the finance of the state preferentially to the development of industry.

Last year a big success was made in agricultural production, too, with the powerful assistance of industry. With the vigorous acceleration of the construction of new reservoirs and the drainage projects including the completion of the large September 18 reservoir and the project of changing the flow of the Potong River, the irrigation system of the country has been further perfected and as a result of the struggle to acquire new land the area of cultivated land was further expanded.

With the disbursement of huge state funds the state sent tractors and various kinds of modern farming machines to the countryside and increased the supply of chemical fertilizers and agricultural medicines last year, too, to make a new stride forward in realizing the comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization of agriculture. Successfully overcoming the unfavourable weather conditions, the entire agricultural working people and helpers to the countryside did farming in a scientific and technical way as required by the chuche method of farming to reap another bumper harvest last year.

Last year witnessed a new brilliant success in the development of fisheries, too. In particular, a new miraculous record was set up in fish catch; during last winter over 330,000 more tons of fish than that of the same period of the previous year was caught.

In order to firmly defend the security of the country and the gains of the revolution, last year the government of the republic appropriated for national defense 14.8 per cent of the total state budgetary expenditure, thereby creditably ensuring with finance the struggle to implement our party's military line of self-reliance in national defense.

Last year a great progress was made in the socialist cultural construction and the improvement of the people's living. In the state budget the spendings for social and cultural measures last year showed an increase of 7 per cent above 1980. As a result of vigorous construction of schools through an all-people movement, over 5,500 classrooms were built, conditions of experiment and practice improved and the material and technical foundations for education consolidated as a whole.

Last year the Nampo Ship Engineering College, the Tonghae Static Engineering College, the Chongsan Agricultural College and other new colleges were built and the study-while-working higher educational system was consolidated along with the full-time regular one. More theatres, cinema houses and houses of culture were set up in towns and rural and fishing villages and many revolutionary literary and art works of high ideological and artistic value produced last year. As a result, our chuche-based literature and art were brought into fuller bloom. Last year medical services for the people were improved still further.

The Grand People's Study House, a seat of learning of epochal significance in the development of science, technology and culture of the country with a floor space of 100,000 square metres, the modern ice rink covering 25,000 square metres, the Chongryu Restaurant, Pyongyang No. 1 department store and so forth were built magnificently and beautifully in a brief span of time to suit the national emotion and modern aesthetic sentiments. The Moranbong Stadium took on new looks, one more grand fun fair was built in historic Mangyongdae and the construction of the Munsu Street as large as a big town has been successfully accelerated following the completion of the modern Changgwang Street.

Last year the Workers Party of Korea and the government of the republic splendidly erected the Tower of the Chuche Idea and the Arch of Triumph as grand monumental edifices in the age of the Workers Party, reflecting the unanimous desire of our people to highly praise the immortal revolutionary idea and revolutionary exploits of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and glorify them for ever.

Last year countless modern dwelling houses were built in towns and rural villages to fully meet the demand of the working people for housing, more modernly appointed cultural and welfare establishments in all provinces, cities, counties and workers' districts to further enhance the level of the cultural life of the working people and local construction was actively promoted to make local towns and rural villages as a whole more beautiful.

Last year the state disbursed a large sum running into several thousand million won to successfully ensure such communist measures in our country as the compulsory free education system, the system of nursing and bringing up children at state expenses, the universal free medical service system, the paid leave system, the system of accommodation at health resorts and holiday homes at state expense and the system of supplying food and fuel at state expense.

Thanks to these communist measures taken by the Workers Party of Korea and the government of the republic, our people have become a happy people enjoying an ideal life of future communist society in various fields of social life though they are now living in socialist society.

All these great changes in the material and cultural life of our people clearly show the incomparable superiority of our socialist system in which the popular masses are the masters of everything, all things of society serve them and the state ensures their material and cultural life entirely on its responsibility, and the genuinely popular character of our socialist finance spending money earned by the people for their welfare. The reporter stressed that these proud successes made by our people in the socialist construction and the fulfillment of the state budget last year are a shining fruition of the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Referring to the state budget for 1982, the reporter said that it was compiled as a mobilising and correct one to accelerate the socialist construction in our country to the maximum, reflecting the urgent demand of our revolution and construction.

According to the report, the state budgetary revenue and expenditure for this year are scaled respectively at 22,546 million won. The state budgetary revenue this year will increase to 109 per cent compared with last year along with the rapid increase of production and the growing inner accumulation in all fields of the national economy. The state budgetary expenditure this year will be 10.9 per cent above last year on the basis of the rapid increase of the state budgetary revenue. The government of the republic envisages an 11.5 per cent increase above last year in the outlay to national economy to accelerate the chuche-orientation, modernization and scientization of the national economy, make a decisive advance in carrying out the second seven-year plan and lay a solid basis for attaining the new long-range goals of socialist economic construction.

At the historic fourth plenary meeting of the Sixth Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song unrolled a new grand blueprint for carrying out the four major tasks of nature-remaking for the eternal prosperity of the country -- reclaiming 300,000 hectares of tideland, acquiring 200,000 hectares of new land and constructing the Nampo lockgate and Taechon power station. This year the government of the republic will direct several hundreds of million won in the state budget to successfully ensure the battle to carry out the four major tasks of nature-remaking of weighty significance in attaining the ten long-range goals of economic construction in the 1980's and accelerating socialist and communist construction.

It will increase investments in the chemical industry this year by 20 per cent above last year to thoroughly implement the teachings of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song on directing primary efforts to the struggle for hitting the chemical target. In the chemical industry this year the existing production equipment will be repaired and readjusted to be operated in full capacity and, at the same time, nitric ammonium fertilizer, caustic soda and sulfuric acid shops will be built at some chemical factories and medium- and small-size chemical factories be actively developed.

This year's state budget envisages a large allocation of funds, 12 percent greater than that of last year, to the domain of the metal industry in accordance with our party's policy of directing efforts to this industry. Workers in this domain will hasten the reconstruction on an expansion basis of metal factories including the Kim Chaek iron works and the Hwanghae iron works, while directing efforts to the maximum utilization of the existing metal production equipment, and complete the construction of a new smeltery at an early date so that production of steel, rolled steel and various non-ferrous metals be markedly raised this year.

In order to fully meet the rapidly growing need of the national economy for electric power, fuel and raw materials this year, the state envisages disbursement of a colossal amount of fund, 13 per cent greater than that of last year, to the power and extracting industries. The power industry will speed up the construction of the hydraulic power stations including the Wiwon, Namgang and Maekjon lockgate power stations while using the existing generating facilities to the maximum, and continue to vigorously go ahead with the expansion project of the Pukchang thermal power plant to increase the generating capacity markedly.

The mining industry will reconstruct on an expansion basis big coal and ore mines including the Anju District, Sunchon District and Tokchon District coal mines and the Musan and Komdok mines and actively push ahead with the development of new promising coal and ore mines with favourable production conditions.

This year we will readjust the existing machine plants, supplement those processes which are nonexistent and raise the proportion of stamp forging and pressing methods to further develop the machine-building industry in accordance with the demands of the technical revolution at a higher stage.

The government of the republic raised it as an important task in the socialist economic construction this year to strengthen transport work and envisages the disbursement of a large amount of fund to this domain. In order to bring about a new change in the production of mass consumption goods by rapidly developing the light industry, the state will direct much fund to this domain.

This year the existing fishing boats will be speedily made modern and universal, ship-repair bases and bases for the production of fishing tools be firmly built and fish catch be further raised in the domain of fisheries. Along with this, the capacities of the existing freezing factories will be used to the maximum and more processing facilities be built up to freeze, store and process more fish.

The government of the republic will increase the allocation of funds to the agricultural domain by 12 per cent above last year so as to thoroughly implement the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's agriculture-first policy and effect a new change in grain production. A vigorous drive to further enlarge the area under cultivation will be waged and the comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization of agriculture be actively promoted this year.

To construct more modern dwelling houses and build up towns and villages better this year, the state will spend 9 per cent more fund than that of last year.

Thanks to the measures of the Workers Party of Korea and the government of the republic the living standards of our people will further rise and the genuine superiority of the socialist system of our country where people are its masters and everything serves them be highly displayed in the rich and cultured life of our people this year. The government of the republic envisages a 5 per cent increase of the expenditure for social and cultural measures above last year with a view to accelerating the cultural revolution and fully meeting the social and cultural needs of the working people.

The state will increase this year's disbursement of funds for education to 106 per cent compared with last year. This year the government of the republic will send again a stupendous amount of educational aid fund and stipends to the compatriots in Japan, reflecting the lofty intention and warm solicitude of the fatherly leader. It will increase expenses for science, culture, public health and physical culture and sports this year. Besides, the state budget for this year envisages a colossal allocation of fund to better enforce many communistic policies for the benefit of our people.

This year the government of the republic will direct 14.5 per cent of the total state budgetary expenditure to national defence in order to firmly defend the socialist fatherland and safeguard the people's security.

The state budget for this year is a budget for independent economic construction which firmly guarantees financially the successful carrying out of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's policy of socialist economic construction by tapping the inner resources of the country and a truly popular budget correctly embodying all measures for the improvement of people's life, the reporter stressed. In conclusion, the reporter referred to the tasks for successfully fulfilling the state budget for 1982.

NODONG SINMUN Hails Session

SK050800 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2232 GMT 4 Apr 82

[NODONG SINMUN 5 April editorial: "Historic Meeting Which Will Open an Endlessly Vast Future for the Power of the Republic"]

[Text] Our people are now greeting another exciting event in the proud history of the republic shining with victory and glory. Starting today, the first session of the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly [SPA] of the DPRK, our glorious fatherland, is to be held.

The first session of the Seventh SPA is an historic one which is convened at the proud time when a great turn is being effected in the struggle to model society on the chuche idea under the leadership of our party and an endlessly bright future is being unfolded ahead on the road of the republic. Greeting this significant session, the whole country is now pervaded with an extraordinary upsurge of political zeal. The entire people, including our working class, unanimously participated in the elections of deputies to the SPA with burning loyalty and high revolutionary zeal and expressed their absolute support for the power of the republic. Thus they once again demonstrated to the world the might of unity and cohesion firmly rallied around the party and the leader.

Our working people have staged the vigorous labor struggle to significantly greet this session with the great joy and pride of having elected the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song as a deputy to the SPA. As a result, great upsurges are being effected on all fronts of socialist construction and the great monumental structures glorifying the era of the Workers Party are being built in succession.

Our people will soon mark the 70th birthday of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Convening this SPA session, holding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the founder and leader of the republic, in high esteem at a time when the whole country is seething with the infinite excitement and joy of greeting the most felicitous national festive days in the history of our fatherland, constitutes much glory and great pride of our people.

Our republic, which has traversed the single road of victory and glory for a long period of time under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, is today enjoying its era of great affluence and prosperity. Today, all of the people of the country firmly foresee their eternal happiness and future from the might and prosperity of our republic led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The convocation of the first session of the Seventh SPA is a great auspicious event of historic significance in the political life of our people and in their carrying out the revolutionary cause. The republic is the banner of our people's freedom and happiness and the powerful weapon of the revolution and construction. Only when the power of the republic is constantly strengthened can the independent force of our revolution be firmly consolidated, the complete victory of socialism and national reunification be expedited and the cause of anti-imperialism and independence be vigorously accelerated.

This session will mark a new milestone in providing a firm guarantee for carrying out the cause of the party with honor by strengthening and developing the power of the republic into an invincible revolutionary one. The session will, above all, make the power of the republic more successfully fulfill its function and role in carrying out the historic cause of modelling society on the *chuche* idea. The modelling of society on the *chuche* idea is the general task of our revolution. Today it is the most important task facing the power of the republic to brilliantly carry out this lofty cause.

An epochal progress has been made in the struggle to model society on the *chuche* idea under the leadership of our party. In order to complete the revolutionary cause of *chuche* pioneered in the forest of Mt Paektu, we should more vigorously accelerate the cause of modelling society on the *chuche* idea on the basis of already achieved successes.

The power of the republic assumes a very important duty in modelling society on the *chuche* idea. Only when the function and role of the power of the republic -- which is the powerful weapon of proletarian dictatorship -- are enhanced can the historic cause of completely realizing the independence of the working masses be successfully carried out by actively accelerating the human reform and nature-remaking programs.

This SPA session is to effect a new revolutionary upsurge in the struggle to implement the grand program set forth by the sixth party congress, to open a resplendent prospect for changing our country into a paradise of the people, a better place in which to live, and to inspire all of the people to its realization. Thus, the flames of speed battle will vigorously flare up on all fields of socialist construction, great successes will be achieved in the struggle to implement the tremendous economic construction program in the 1980's and the life of our people will become more independent and creative.

The first session of the Seventh SPA will also bring about an epochal turn in consolidating the political and ideological unity and cohesion of the whole society firmly rallied around the party. The unity and cohesion of the entire people firmly rallied around the party is a foundation for the consolidation of our society and is a decisive guarantee for all victories. It is an honorable duty of the power of the republic to firmly safeguard and strengthen this great unity and cohesion.

Through this SPA session the power of the republic will more solidly cement a political foundation for brilliantly realizing the party's leadership and will be strengthened and developed into a revolutionary power resolutely defending and carrying out the line and policy of the party. Thus, the whole society will be firmly consolidated as a rank, thanking and acting in accordance with the idea and intent of the party and the people's support to and trust in our party will be further deepened.

The power of our republic is a revolutionary power which should carry out the cause of chuche to the end under the party's leadership. The great historic significance of the SPA session lies precisely in making the power of the republic a powerful weapon for firmly defending the organizational and ideological foundation of the party eternally. Indeed, the first session of the Seventh SPA will highly demonstrate the might and honor of the power of our republic advancing while following the leadership of the party, greatly consolidate and develop the state and social system and mark an important occasion in providing a firm guarantee for the completion of the revolution cause of chuche to the end.

Today when they greet the important session which will shine forth in the history of development of the republic, all of the people of the country recall the proud path traversed by the republic with greater hope and aspiration for the future. The power of our republic has advanced along the road of arduous struggle and proud victory, holding aloft the banner of the great chuche idea. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught: Since it was founded, the power of our republic has traversed the road of vigorous struggle and glorious victory and has achieved the immortal exploits which will shine eternally in the history of the fatherland. The working people can shape their destinies with their own efforts and successfully carry out the revolution and construction only when they possess genuine revolutionary sovereignty.

Our people, who suffered all forms of disgraceful treatment in the past because of lack of their own sovereignty, became the masters of the country for the first time only in the bosom of the republic and have come to enjoy an infinitely rewarding life and happiness to their hearts' content. The path traversed by our republic is a history of struggle for brilliantly carving out the destiny of the people on its responsibility and for bringing about the heyday of national grandeur and prosperity. The road traversed by our people for independence, sovereignty and socialist construction faced many difficulties, and our people had to suffer many trials. However, thanks to the power of the republic which struggles, taking the chuche idea as its firm guiding principle, our people have been able to carry out victoriously serious social reforms and vast construction, while surmounting all forms of difficulties and repeated trials.

The power of our republic established a most advanced socialist system on this land, a backward colony and semi-feudal society in the past, and brilliantly carried out the cause of industrialization. Thus it has firmly defended the sovereignty of the country and the prestige of the nation, while smashing the schemes of domestic and foreign enemies. In particular, the power of the republic has achieved great successes in the struggle for translating into practice the party's slogan on modelling the whole society on the chuche idea and has laid a solid foundation for bringing earlier the brilliant future of communism.

The strengthening of the political and economic might of the country through the acceleration of socialist construction under the banner of the three revolutions of ideology, technology and culture is a brilliant success achieved by the power of the republic. The power of the republic has more firmly consolidated and developed the socialist system of our country in the political, economic, cultural and military fields and has epochally improved the standards of material and cultural life of the people by effecting constant upsurges in all fronts of socialist construction.

Today our fatherland is beaming more brilliant rays as a powerful socialist state with independence, self-reliance and self-defense and the people are leading an infinitely happy life to their hearts' content. Our republic exercises complete sovereignty in the international arena and our people have numerous friends and supporters in all parts of the world. Never in the history of our nation spanning 5,000 years has the fatherland developed and thrived so brilliantly as today and have our people become so dignified, proud and independent as today. The increase in the might of the power of the republic and the enhancement of its function and role are another precious success achieved in the course of the struggle for modelling the whole society on the chuche idea.

Today, the unitary ideological system of the party has been firmly established and the work method of anti-Japanese guerrilla type has been extensively established in all organs of the state and among all functionaries. Today, the revolutionary spirit and the strong centralized discipline, under which all economic organs of the state and economic functionaries think and act as one in accordance with the intent of the party center, have been firmly established. As a result, our republic has come to be strengthened and developed into a revolutionary power which can surmount any trial.

This is a reliable guarantee for achieving greater victory in our revolution and construction. With the enhancement of the function and role of the people's power, the ideological and spiritual traits of the working people have varied and the whole society has been filled with revolutionary life habits.

Today, all working people in our country are struggling, devoting their wisdom and energy for the party and revolution, taking the *chuche* idea as their firm faith and our society has become a politically and ideologically united body of working people with a common ideal and goal. All of the people have high political awareness and revolutionary zeal and are firmly united under one ideology and will. Therefore, in our country today, constant upsurges are being effected in economic and cultural construction and the revolution is being vigorously advanced without the slightest slackness.

Indeed, the power of the republic has successfully carried out in a brief historic period difficult and complicated revolutionary tasks of various stages which had not been fulfilled before in thousands of years and has done a lot of work for the development and prosperity of the fatherland and for the happiness of the people and for the development of the times and the revolution.

The great successes achieved in the development and strengthening of the power of our republic and in socialist construction are the brilliant fruition of the tested leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the KWP. The internal and external circumstances of our revolution in the past period were very complicated. The republic had always to suffer difficulties and trials and faced heavy tasks. However, thanks to the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the power of our republic has been able to traverse the road of victory and glory and to successfully carry out the vast tasks confronting it.

The entire course -- in which the power of our republic took its root amid the flames of anti-Japanese struggle, was born on this firm foundation and has been strengthened and developed into an ever-victorious and invincible revolutionary power today -- is a glorious and brilliant history embroidered with the immortal struggle of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song clearly defined the duty of the power of the republic in conformity with the demands of the development of the revolution and the prevailing situation and has wisely led the struggle for its realization.

We have firmly protected the revolutionary nature of the people's government and the cause for socialism under difficult circumstances in which the country is divided and victoriously advanced the revolution and construction because the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has resolved all questions concerning the strategic task which has loomed before the government of the republic and the improvement of the work method of the functionaries of government agencies and because he has always carefully and comprehensively guided activities to this end.

The idea and policy for building a *chuche*-type set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song have been brilliantly implemented by our party's positive activities and correct leadership. Regarding the work of endlessly glorifying the republic founded and led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as a sacred task, our party has strengthened party guidance of the people's government in various ways.

With our party's correct guidance, the people's government has assumed an appearance as the chuche-type revolutionary government, enhanced its role as a host taking responsibility for the people's daily life and firmly protected the country's sovereignty. Without our party's mature organizational skill and tested leadership, we could not imagine the people's government's contributions to the cause of imbuing society with the chuche idea.

Our people firmly believe that when they follow the KWP's leadership they can solidify the government of the republic and enhance its role, expediting the future of communism. The government of the republic has traversed the road of glorious struggle under the leadership of the party and the leader and achieved a great victory in the revolution and construction. However, our revolution has not been completed. We should pioneer a distant and rough road.

Today, our people are assigned an important revolutionary task of expediting the complete victory of socialism and achieving the fatherland's independent reunification. To successfully achieve this task, we should solidify and develop the government of the republic under the leadership of our party. The upcoming SPA session will unfold a new, bright prospect and a worthwhile task for the government of the republic in the struggle to implement the revolutionary line set forth at the sixth party congress. Thus, the future path of the republic will become much more promising and our revolution will leap to a higher stage.

With great expectations and concern, all the people throughout the country wish the first session of the Seventh SPA success. They are determined to brilliantly implement the magnificent plan which will be unfolded at the session.

The DPRK -- our glorious fatherland -- is the most authoritative and dignified revolutionary government founded and led by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who has devoted everything to the cause of achieving victory in the revolution and happiness for the people over a long period of more than half a century, is now energetically leading the struggle to solidify our people's government into a militant, lively and invincible government and to enact a new upsurge in socialist construction.

The future path of our republic and people tenaciously advancing holding in high esteem the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song under the leadership of our party is promising greater victory and glory. Let us all more vigorously struggle to achieve the endless prosperity of the republic and complete the chuche cause.

KIM IL-SONG GREETES SENEGAL ON INDEPENDENCE DAY

SK040849 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0840 GMT 4 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 4 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on April 3 sent a message of greetings to Abdou Diouf, president of the Republic of Senegal, on the occasion of the 22nd anniversary of the independence of Senegal. The message reads:

On behalf of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and on my own, I extend warm congratulations to Your Excellency, the Government of the Republic of Senegal and your people on the occasion of the 22nd anniversary of the independence of Senegal.

The Korean people are rejoiced at many successes made by the Senegalese people in the work for the building of an independent and prosperous, new society.

Convinced that the friendly relations between our two countries will develop day by day, I take this opportunity to wish you fine successs in your future work.

CATHOLIC PRIEST TO BE INTERROGATED ON ARSON CASE

SK060258 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD In English 6 Apr 82 p 1

[Excerpt] Police yesterday took a Catholic priest in Wonju, Kangwon-do, to Seoul for interrogation to determine whether he provided shelter intentionally to the three people held recently as suspects in the arson at the American Cultural Center in Pusan.

Sources at the National Police Headquarters (NPH) said yesterday Father Choe Ki-sik at the Wonju Diocese and four other persons were brought to Seoul to undergo questioning as to whether they helped to hide the alleged arson suspects. In addition to Fr. Choe, the four under questioning were identified as Mun Kil-hwan, 37, a custodian at the Catholic education center belonging to the Wonju Diocese; Kim Yong-ae, 27, a woman bookstore owner; Yi Chang-pok, 43, a former member of the Urban Industrial Mission; and Chong In-chae, deputy head of the Catholic Farmers Association.

A spokesman for NPH said that Fr. Choe and the four other persons volunteered to come to Seoul to "cooperate" in the current investigation of arson incident. The spokesman, however, said that the five could face prosecution on charges of hiding the alleged arsonists depending on the outcome of the investigation.

The decision to question Fr. Choe and the four other people came following a statement by An Ung-mo, director of NPH, who said in a statement that anyone responsible for hiding a criminal suspect will not be exempt from prosecution regardless of his or her social standing.

CHON CALLS FOR VIGILANCE AGAINST NORTH KOREA

SK060234 Seoul YONHAP in English 0230 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] Seoul, April 6 (YONHAP) -- President Chon Tu-hwan called for continued vigilance against North Korea Tuesday, and said the "stockpiling of military might" was a top priority to ease tension and ensure peace on the Korean Peninsula.

In an address at the commencement exercises of the Korean Military Academy, Chon said, "We can secure peace only when we have military might strong enough to deter a war." "The stockpiling of that might will not only prevent a war, but in the long run, it will bring North Koreans to the conference table," Chon said. "When we are strong enough, then North Korea will be forced to renounce its adventurism and confrontation policy, and respond to our suggestions of peaceful unification."

Chon said a strong army is only possible through unity and discipline, and called on the newly commissioned officers to learn strength through the love and respect of their men.

GOVERNMENT TO LIMIT STEEL PIPE EXPORTS TO U.S.

SK061144 Seoul YONHAP in English 1132 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] Seoul, April 6 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Government has decided to "voluntarily" limit its exports of steel pipes to the United States to discourage import restrictions on Korean steel pipes. A source at the Commerce-Industry Ministry said the ministry will instruct firms producing steel pipes to limit total steel pipe exports to the United States this year to 683,000 tons, or 95 percent of the steel pipes exported to the United States last year, 24 percent of total U.S. steel pipe imports. The source said the U.S. administration is investigating anti-dumping act violations against iron and steel exports from the EEC (European Economic Community) and steel pipes made in Japan. According to the sources, the U.S. Government is also considering import restrictions on Korean-made steel pipes.

The government measure brings the total number of voluntarily controlled exports to 16. They include color TV sets, non-rubber footwear, baseball gloves, steel pipe and silk products.

HUN SEN HOSTS SOIREE FOR CUBAN PARTY DELEGATION

BK051308 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] After having official talks with the Kampuchean delegation led by Comrade Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs, the high-level Cuban delegation led by Comrade Jesus Montane Oropesa, chief of the General Department of Foreign Relations of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Central Committee and member of the party Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat, attended a reception hosted in its honor at the Chamka Mon state palace at 1600 on 2 April by Comrade Hun Sen, PRK minister of foreign affairs.

Attending the reception on the Kampuchean side were Comrade Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs; Comrade Kong Korm, deputy foreign minister; and many cadres of the Foreign Ministry. On the Cuban side were Comrade Jesus Montane Oropesa, chief of the General Department of Foreign Relations of the PCC Central Committee and member of the party Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat; Comrade Hector Gallo, Cuban ambassador to the PRK; and all the members of the delegation.

On that occasion, Comrade Hun Sen, PRK minister of foreign affairs, made a speech in which he stressed: It is a great honor for us to receive you on your visit to the PRK, which is aimed at strengthening the fraternal friendship, militant solidarity and close cooperation between our two parties, governments and peoples. This visit is a significant contribution to the strengthening of Kampuchea's revolutionary gains and a great encouragement for our socialist construction in the PRK as well as for our efforts to build peace and stability in Southeast Asia. The Kampuchean people highly appraise the great achievements scored by the proletarian class and heroic people of Cuba under the wise and clear-sighted leadership of the PCC headed by Comrade Fidel Castro. The Cuban people have succeeded in building the first socialist state in Latin America and have turned this socialist state into a strong bulwark against the yankee imperialists and their lackeys and for peace and international security, as well as into a firm base for the peoples in Asia, Africa and Latin America in their struggle to strengthen independence, peace, freedom, democracy and social progress.

On behalf of the Kampuchean party, government and people, we reaffirm our wholehearted support for the fraternal, heroic Cuban people in their valiant struggle against the threat of war and provocations, intimidation, coercion and the economic blockade pursued by the yankee imperialists and their colleagues, and for sovereignty over the Guantanamo Base illegally occupied by the yankees.

The comrade added: After the 7 January victory, our party and people have had the heaviest task of eradicating the vestiges of the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime. While struggling to defend the country and revolutionary gains, we have had to strive to build the country from scrap in order to make it advance toward socialism. Although the enemy of the Kampuchean revolution has been toppled and the state power has fallen into the hands of the people, the Chinese big-nation hegemonist-expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and the reactionaries in the ruling circles of the ASEAN member countries have supported and fostered their lackeys -- Pol Pot, Sihanouk and Son Sann -- and sought all perfidious means of subverting Vietnam-Kampuchea solidarity and undermining the revolution in Kampuchea. However, our Kampuchean people, under the correct leadership of the KPRP, have always moved forward and strived to surmount all obstacles for the revolutionary cause, the defense of the national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and the reconstruction of the Kampuchean fatherland.

On this occasion, we stress once again that all the victories scored in the past and at present by our people cannot be separated from the great, sincere support and assistance of the heroic Vietnamese people and from the common struggle in the strategic alliance of the peoples in the three Indochinese countries. They are also attributable to the valuable support and assistance of the fraternal socialist countries and the peace-loving peoples throughout the world. We will always remember that in time of need, the Kampuchean people have always received support and assistance in thought and deed from the Cuban party, government and fraternal people. We regard this aid as a most significant contribution to the construction of socialism in accordance with authentic Marxist-Leninist theory on the Angkor land.

In conclusion, the comrade said: We are confident that the fraternal friendship, militant solidarity and cooperation between our two parties, governments and peoples will grow more firm. No enemy can break them. On this solemn occasion, we also express revolutionary salutations to the people of Latin America and the Caribbean, particularly the heroic Nicaraguan, Grenadan and El Salvadorean peoples who, under the clear-sighted leadership of the patriotic heroes -- Simon Bolivar, (Saint Martin), (Oregon), Jose Marti, (August Joseph), Sandino and Che Guevara -- have fought valiantly throughout history in order to seize and defend their national independence and sovereignty.

In his reply, Comrade Jesus Montane Oropesa, head of the Cuban delegation, said: I convey to the Kampuchean people, your party and government and to Comrade Heng Samrin and other comrade leaders of this fraternal country, fraternal greetings from Comrade Fidel Castro, our great leader. On this occasion, we express thanks to the Kampuchean party, government and people for the militant solidarity and support extended to us in connection with the recent threat made by the U.S. Government. We are elated to see that through their all-out efforts and great sacrifices, in only 3 years the Kampuchean people have been able to eradicate the disasters left behind by the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime. The Kampuchean people, closely united with fraternal countries in Indochina, are now advancing firmly and striving to build their country and defend their national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. With the support of the Kampuchean people, the Kampuchean society has developed rapidly with the establishment of a new constitution, the National Assembly, the state institutions and administrative organs from the central level down to the local levels. These achievements have strengthened the revolutionary power and attested that the Kampuchean revolution is irreversible. These significant victories, like those we scored in the past, are attributable to the bond of solidarity, particularly solidarity of the Indochinese people. At the same time, the Indochinese nations have always enjoyed the firm support of the Soviet Union, other socialist countries and the nations throughout the world which cherish peace, justice and social progress.

The comrade added: On our American continent, through the manipulation of the Reagan administration, the El Salvadoran people are being massacred. Faced with successive defeats, the Reagan administration is posing direct threats against that country and launching intervention. At the same time, the United States is preparing to commit aggression against Nicaragua and Grenada. It has rejected all the reasonable proposals concerning solutions to various fundamental problems in the region. These proposals, which were made by Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo, are supported by the Cuban Government, the committee leading the Sandino front in Nicaragua and the committee leading the El Salvadoran revolution.

The comrade continued: In Southeast Asia, in collusion with the Beijing expansionists, they [not further specified] have carried on aggression against Vietnam and Laos and supported the anti-revolution elements in an attempt to destroy the revolutionary achievements of the victorious Kampuchean people.

Our party and government support the reasonable proposals made by the SRV, LPDR and PRK Governments, with the aim of solving all the remaining problems in the region through negotiations in order to turn Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability and cooperation beneficial to all nations.

In conclusion, the comrade stressed: On this glorious occasion, on behalf of the Cuban party, government and people, I once again affirm our firm support for the cause of the beloved nation that the Kampuchean people are building. We pledge to further provide our full cooperation. A bright future will certainly fall into the hands of such nations as Kampuchea and Cuba. We will advance toward socialism and be loyal to all the principles of Marxism-Leninism and the international proletariat.

The reception proceeded in a joyous and intimate atmosphere permeated with sentiments of international solidarity.

HUNGARY'S FOREIGN MINISTER PUJA VISITS

5 Apr Arrival

BK051400 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] The delegation of the Hungarian foreign ministry led by Comrade Frigyes Puja, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the Hungarian People's Republic, arrived at Pochentong Airport at 1120 on 5 April to pay an official visit to Kampuchea at the invitation of Comrade Hun Sen, PRK minister of foreign affairs.

Welcoming the delegation at the Pochentong Airport were Comrade Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs, and many cadres from the Foreign Ministry. Comrade Alfred Almasi, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Hungarian People's Republic; and the comrades ambassadors and charge d'affaires of various embassies in Kampuchea were also on hand at the airport to welcome the delegation.

Hun Sen-Hosted Banquet

BK060954 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] After arriving in the PRK, on the afternoon of 5 April the Hungarian Foreign Ministry delegation led by Comrade Frigyes Puja, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee and foreign minister of the Hungarian People's Republic, went to lay a wreath at the independence monument in order to pay tribute to the memory of cadres, combatants and people who sacrificed their lives in the cause of the Kampuchean fatherland.

At 1430 on the same day, the delegation visited the Tuol Sleng school-prison, which is one of the genocidal centers of the Pol Pot regime. All the members of the delegation expressed their grief for the victims and condemned the barbarous and cruel crimes committed against the Kampuchean people by the unpopular, antinational, genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique -- lackey of the Beijing expansionists and U.S. imperialists.

At 1900, Comrade Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs, hosted a banquet at the Vat Phnum restaurant to honor the Hungarian foreign minister's delegation. Also present at the banquet was Comrade Alfred Almasi, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Hungarian People's Republic to the PRK.

In his speech, Comrade Hun Sen warmly welcomed the friendly delegation. The comrade stressed: The delegation's visit to Kampuchea constitutes a new step in the strengthening and expanding of friendly relations, solidarity and fraternal cooperation between our two parties, governments and peoples of Kampuchea and Hungary.

In conclusion, Comrade Hun Sen thanked the delegation for its visit which has encouraged the Kampuchean people to strive to build and defend their Angkor land with full confidence in the correct and clear-sighted leadership of the KPRP, which has led the country to move firmly on the road of independence, peace and freedom in order to advance toward socialism.

In his reply, Comrade Frigyes Puja noted the firm spirit of friendship, solidarity and cooperation between the peoples of Hungary and Kampuchea. The comrade reiterated the Hungarian people's support for the Kampuchean people in their struggle for the cause of the revolution and to frustrate all maneuvers of the Beijing expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists aimed at undermining the Kampuchean revolution. The comrade head of the delegation highly appraised the rebirth and achievements scored in all fields during the past 3 years by the Kampuchean people under the correct leadership of the KPRP.

In conclusion, the comrade stressed: The Hungarian party, government and people firmly support the Kampuchean people's struggle and their correct revolutionary cause for independence and freedom, and fully support all the proposals made by the three Indochinese foreign ministers, which are aimed at solving all the remaining disputes in this region through negotiations.

CHAN SI SENDS MESSAGE TO HUNGARY'S LAZAR

BK041004 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 4 Apr 82

[Text] Comrade Chan Si, chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, recently sent a message to Comrade Gyorgy Lazar, premier of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, greeting him on the 37th anniversary of Hungary's Liberation Day. The message says, among other things:

On the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the liberation of Hungary, on behalf of the Kampuchean Government and people I would like to extend sincere congratulations and fraternal salutations to you and the Hungarian Government and people. I am elated at the glorious achievements scored by the Hungarian people in the past 37 years of their socialist construction.

During the past 3 years -- that is, since the day the Kampuchean people toppled the genocidal regime and chose the socialist path -- Hungary has made many contributions to strengthening the Kampuchean people's revolutionary cause for their normal living conditions, well-being and social progress. This noble deed of the Hungarian Government and people is forever imprinted in the hearts of the Kampuchean people.

I am convinced that the fraternal solidarity and cooperation between our two peoples will always be firm and based on proletarian internationalism in the interest of peace and socialism.

CHAN SI TALKS WITH CONGO FOREIGN MINISTER NZE

BK060720 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1510 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 3 Apr (SPK) -- Chan Si, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, recently received the delegation of the Congo led by Pierre Nze, member of the Congolese Labor Party Central Committee Political Bureau, chief of the foreign relations department and minister of foreign affairs. Ung Phan, minister attached to the Cabinet of the Council of Ministers, and Kong Korm, deputy minister of foreign affairs of Kampuchea, were also present at the meeting.

The Kampuchean people under the just leadership of the KPRP, the Kampuchean leader said, will achieve more and greater successes in national defense and reconstruction.

He stressed that tension and instability in Southeast Asia are attributable to the collusion of Beijing expansionism with U.S. imperialism and other international reactionary forces who want to sabotage the revolution of the three Indochinese countries.

Chan Si unmasked the maneuvers of the enemy who is seeking by all means to reimpose the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime with its reactionary Maoist policy on Kampuchea.

On his part, Pierre Nze highly appreciated the efforts made by the Kampuchea people under the just leadership of the Kampuchean party and government in national defense and reconstruction. He exposed the situation in Africa, troubled by U.S. imperialists, Israeli Zionism and the apartheid of South Africa.

The two sides agreed to strengthen the bonds of friendship, solidarity and cooperation between the two parties and peoples in the struggle against common enemies -- the imperialists and international reactionaries -- and to support the cause of independence, peace and social progress.

CHEA SIM RECEIVES FRENCH PARTY DELEGATION

BK060734 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1503 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 3 Apr (SPK) -- Chairman of the PRK National Assembly Chea Sim, member of the Political Bureau, received today in Phnom Penh the delegation of the French Communist Party [PCF] led by Paul Laurent, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the PCF Central Committee.

Chairman Chea Sim talked about the current situation in Kampuchea, saying the PRK Government is focusing its attention on national reconstruction and defense while enjoying the aid and assistance of Vietnam, the USSR and other fraternal socialist countries. In the face of the firm advance of the Kampuchean revolution, he said, the Beijing expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces have conducted subversive actions along the Kampuchean-Thai border against the PRK. These activities, however, are in vain; they cannot reverse the situation in Kampuchea.

Paul Laurent affirmed that the PCF was on the side of the revolutionary forces at the time of the struggle against French colonialism and U.S. imperialism and that it is still continuing this work now. He stressed that the goal of his visit is to consolidate the bonds of friendship between the two parties and peoples.

Also present at the meeting was Hor Nam Hong, deputy minister of foreign affairs of Kampuchea.

CHEA SOTH MEETS AUSTRALIAN PARTY DELEGATION

BK060456 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] Comrade Chea Soth, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of planning, received in audience at the Chamka Mon state palace on the morning of 3 April the delegation of the Socialist Party of Australia led by Comrade Alan Miller, secretary of the party Central Committee.

After exchanging views in an intimate atmosphere, the Australian side voiced full support for the leading line of the KPRP and the statement of the foreign ministerial conference of the three Indochinese countries.

FARMERS REPORTEDLY EXCEED PADDY TARGET

OW060016 Hanoi VNA in English 1458 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, 1 Apr (VNA) -- Farmers in Kampuchea had by 15 March sold the state 132,844 tonnes of paddy, more than 22,000 tonnes above target, V.N.A. correspondent in Phnom Penh reports.

Battambang, Kampong Cham, Svay Rieng, Pursat, Kampong Chanang and Koh Kong Provinces and Kampong Som town exceeded their quotas by from 240 to 8,000 tonnes.

Battambang has sold the state more than 42,000 tonnes, 2,000 tonnes above target, and Kompong Cham sold 23,000 tonnes, 8,000 tonnes more than in the previous year.

The Kampuchean Ministry of Trade has sold in return to the peasants cloth, fuel, salt, household utensils and other commodities worth over 100 million riels (Kampuchean currency).

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS FOR 29 MAR-4 APR

BK050615 [Editorial Report] Monitored Kampuchean media have reported the following agricultural developments in the 29 March-4 April reporting period:

Koh Kong: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0400 GMT on 2 April reports that in 1981 the peasants in Koh Kong Province grew 7,141 hectares of rice and planted corn, cassava, sweet potatoes and various kinds of beans on more than 300 hectares of land. The province also sold 420 tons of crops to the state. This year the province plans to plant rice on 9,000 hectares.

Kompong Cham: Phnom Penh SPK in French at 1427 GMT on 4 April reports that to date the peasants in Chamka Leu District, Kompong Cham Province, have cleared 13,800 hectares of land. In the past year they raised 6,300 hectares of rice, 1,180 hectares of corn, 860 hectares of beans, 730 hectares of soy beans and hundreds of hectares of other subsidiary crops.

Prey Veng: At 0400 GMT on 31 March Phnom Penh Domestic Service reports, citing the Prey Veng agricultural service, that as of the end of February the province's peasants had transplanted almost 30,000 hectares of dry-season rice as well as tens of thousands of hectares of various secondary food crops. They planted the IR-36 rice strain on 9,500 hectares of land. The agriculture service plans to grow 190,000 hectares rainy-season rice in 1982-83. This includes 29,000 hectares of floating rice, 27,500 hectares of early rice, 44,650 hectares of ordinary rice and 77,850 hectares late rice. Some 10,000 hectares of rainy-season rice -- 2,000 hectares of the IR-36 strain and 8,000 hectares of mid-season rice -- will be test planted. The province will also raise 4,800 hectares of white and red corn, 1,210 hectares of cassava, 350 hectares of tobacco, 268 hectares of sugarcane, 370 hectares of peanuts, 10 hectares of mung beans and 30 hectares of sesame. The province will raise 50,000 to 53,000 pair of oxen and buffalo and from 1,299 to 1,600 tons of fish will be caught.

Phnom Penh SPK reports on 30 March that, in spite of floods and drought, during the past year the Prey Veng peasants cultivated 174,800 hectares of rice. It adds that solidarity groups have prepared 250 mechanized cultivators [motoculteurs] 400 mechanized pumps and other agricultural implements. The authorities have also restored two dams and four pumping stations. SPK notes that, as of February, the province has produced 2,410 tons of palm sugar and 1,300 tons of fish.

Pursat: SPK at 0407 GMT on 29 March reports that in the principle rice-growing season for 1981, in spite of natural disasters, Pursat Province cultivated 56,250 hectares of rice, which was 1,250 hectares above the plan norm and represents an increase of 12,900 hectares over 1980.

The province also planted 2,080 hectares of subsidiary crops. Some 13,000 hectares have been cleared. Pursat currently has 60,000 head of cattle, 8,100 ox carts and 21,900 agricultural implements. As of March, more than 1,470 tons of fish have been caught and 6,000 cubic meters of timber and bamboo exploited. The province has also produced 60 tons of charcoal. To date, 34 dams, 59 dikes, 15 reservoirs and thousands of meters of irrigation canals have been built or restored. Pursat has planted 500 hectares of dry season rice as well as 1,350 hectares of subsidiary crops. For the principle rice-growing season in 1982 Pursat plans to produce 63,000 hectares of rice and 3,300 hectares of other plants.

Ratanakiri: SPK at 1429 GMT on 4 April reports that the solidarity groups in Veun Sai District, Ratanakiri Province, have harvested 1,320 hectares of rice, of which 604 hectares were grown on land prepared using slash-and-burn techniques. They have also cultivated hundreds of hectares of other crops. The people of the province are paying particular attention to livestock; they have raised 1,180 head of grazing stock [betail] and thousands of fowl.

Siem Reap: At 1230 GMT on 1 April Phnom Penh Domestic Service reports that the peasants of Samraong District, Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province, were able to plant only 3,930 hectares of rice in 1981, which yielded 2,700 tons of paddy. This year they plan to grow 4,500 hectares of rice. They have 462 buffalo and over 1,000 head of cattle ready for use as draft animals.

Svay Rieng: At 0403 GMT on 1 April SPK reports that during the past year the peasants of Svay Rieng Province raised 102,300 hectares of rice, hundreds of hectares of other crops and cleared 21,250 hectares of land, according to an official report.

VODK REPORTS RAILWAY CUT IN KOMPONG SOM

BK200830 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Text] On 12 March our army and guerrillas cut a 200-meter stretch of the Vietnamese railroad tracks at (Prek Pok) west of Veal Renh on the Kompong Som battlefield. Next morning, the Vietnamese troops sallying out to inspect the railroad hit our landmine, suffering one killed and two wounded.

Long live our valiant and courageous army, guerrillas and people on the Kompong Som battlefield!

USSR, SRV TRUCKS AMBUSHED ON ROUTE 4; 10 KILLED

BK270749 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Text] On 21 March our army and guerrillas ambushed a Soviet crane truck and a Vietnamese troop carrier truck at a section between O Oknha Heng and O Kambot along Route 4 on the Kompong Som battlefield. We set the 2 vehicles ablaze, killed 10 enemy troops, including 3 Soviet nationals, and wounded 15 others.

Long live our valiant and courageous army, guerrillas and people on the Kompong Som battlefield!

PHNOM PENH BATTLEFIELD REPORT FOR FEBRUARY

BK230540 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 22 Mar 82

[Text] Last February our comrades in arms in the Phnom Penh battlefield and its surrounding areas killed 16 Vietnamese enemy aggressors and wounded 19 others for a total of 35 casualties. Among those killed was a Vietnamese brigade commander. Our comrades in arms destroyed a Vietnamese warehouse and a quantity of materiel. They seized four AK's, a telephone and a quantity of materiel.

Long live our valiant army, guerrillas and people on the Phnom Penh battlefield and its surrounding areas!

PHOMVIHAN, SOUPHANOUVONG GREETINGS TO HUNGARY

BK051440 Vientiane KPL in English 0906 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] Vientiane, 5 Apr (KPL) -- Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC and prime minister, together with Souphanouvong, president of the republic and of the People's Supreme Assembly, on April 3, sent congratulatory message to Hungarian leaders to mark the 37th founding anniversary of the Hungarian People's Republic.

[The] greeting message was addressed to Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Worker's Party CC, Pal Losoncz, president of the Presidential Council, Gyorgy Lazar, president of the Council of Ministers and to Antol Apro, president of the National Assembly of the Hungarian People's Republic.

In their warm and fraternal salutations, Kaysone Phomvihan and Souphanouvong praised achievements of the Hungarian people under the leadership of the Hungarian Socialist Worker's Party who have channelling [as received] all mental and physical efforts in rendering Hungary a strong, developed socialist nation.

The Lao leaders hail brilliant successes in the fields of agriculture, industry, science and technology which are responsible for the raising of the people's standard of living and prestige of Hungary in international form. With regards to these achievements, the Lao leaders applaud close co-operation among the Hungarian People's Republic, the Soviet Union and the socialist community.

"All these great achievements," say Kaysone Phomvihan and Souphanouvong, "serve as significant contribution to the strength of the socialist community as well as to the safeguarding of peace in Europe and the world. Furthermore, the Hungarian people's successes are being considered as moral boost for the Lao people and the world struggling movements for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism."

On the Lao-Hungarian relations, the Lao leaders say: "We experience a sense of great satisfaction at noticing the relations of friendship and co-operation based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism between our two parties and government have been enhanced for the interest of the Lao and Hungarian peoples."

Kaysone Phomvihan and Souphanouvong also thank their Hungarian counterparts for the Hungarian side's aid and support in the tasks of socialist construction in Laos and wish the Hungarian people successes in their implementation of the sixth 5-year plan.

MPR COOPERATION DELEGATION DEPARTS 4 APR

BK061023 Vientiane KPL in English 0900 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] Vientiane, 6 Apr (KPL) -- The delegation of the Mongolia-Laos Intergovernmental Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation led by its president, Choyrnoryn Suren, who is also member of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party CC, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the State Committee of Construction, Architecture and Technical Control, on April 4, left Vientiane for home.

During its stay here the Mongolian delegation had attended the third ordinary session of the Laos-Mongolia intergovernmental committee which took place from April 1-2 in Vientiane. They also visited the production bases and the historical sites in Vientiane and Xieng Khouang.

Bidding farewell to the delegation at the airport were Sali Vongkhamsao, secretary of the party CC, vice premier, chairman of the State Planning Committee and president of the Laos-Mongolia intergovernmental committee, and Sisavat, vice president of the State Bank and of the said committee, and other officials. The Mongolian ambassador to Laos, Jambyn Nyama, was also present at the airport.

UK, CANADA STUDYING 'YELLOW RAIN' SAMPLES

BK050304 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 5 Apr 82 p 6

[Text] Britain and Canada have taken delivery of samples of "yellow rain" allegedly used by Vietnamese forces in Laos and Kampuchea to conduct their independent laboratory tests. Australia says it is interested in receiving any "tangible evidence of use of chemical weapons in Indochina that appeared to be genuine and significant."

Informed diplomatic sources told the NATION yesterday that more Western countries had taken interest in conducting their independent tests on samples of alleged "yellow rain."

A spokesman for the Canadian Embassy in Bangkok, asked about the report, said: "We are monitoring the situation closely. We are conducting an independent analysis of the situation." He refused to confirm or deny suggestions that his government had taken some samples for scientific tests. But informed sources said that the Canadian Government recently sent a team here to begin the collection of samples of "yellow rain" to begin its own independent tests.

The spokesman for the British Embassy confirmed that his government took delivery of a sample of yellow rain allegedly used by Vietnamese forces in Laos. The sample was presented by a hilltribe in Laos in January, this year, the spokesman said, adding that the sample was being analysed by British scientists at the chemical defence establishment of Porton down on Salisbury Plain, England. The spokesman said that when the analysis of the substance was completed, the findings would be made available to the United Nations group examining the charges of the use of lethal chemical weapons by Vietnam and other Soviet surrogates in Southeast Asia and Afghanistan.

"So far, the results haven't been in yet," the spokesman added.

Britain, being a signatory of the 1972 biological weapons convention, "is interested in any evidence which might indicate a breach of the treaty," he said, adding: "We have supported the United Nations' moves to investigate reports of the use of chemical weapons in Southeast Asia."

The British Embassy added: We are not in a position to substantiate such reports but any opportunity to investigate alleged breaches of the convention would be a natural reaction to our concern over this issue."

Asked about the report, the Australian Embassy spokesman issued a statement to this effect: "The Australian Government has received enquiries from more than one source whether it was interested to receive a sample of material for analysis. Enquirers have been informed that the Australian Government would be interested in seeing any tangible evidence of use of chemical weapons in Indochina that appeared to be genuine and significant. So far, nothing has been received."

The French Embassy spokesman said his government had not conducted any independent analysis on alleged yellow rain samples.

A team of American experts on chemical weapons, meanwhile, will arrive here next week for talks with Thai officials on the controversial issue of "yellow rain," according to a U.S. Embassy spokesman. The seven-man team will be here between April 6-11.

'HEAVY FIGHTING' REPORTED IN KAMPUCHEA

BK060938 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0555 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] Heavy fighting was reported in Kampuchea opposite Ban Khok Sabaeng in Aranyaprathet District, Prachin Buri Province, on the evening of 5 April. A stray artillery shell landed in Ban Khok Sabaeng, damaging four houses and some livestock and property. No one was hurt.

Fighting continued inside Kampuchea, opposite Aranyaprathet and Watthana Nakhon Districts, between the Kampuchean and the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin forces. Thai military and district authorities have taken precautionary measures to prevent any incursion into Thailand by those forces. Measures have also been taken to assist the border people in case of emergency.

On 2 April two Thai people were killed from stray shells from the fighting inside Kampuchea opposite Ban Khlong Hat in Aranyaprathet District and Watthana Nakhon District.

District authorities have already provided relief services to the people. Villagers who had been evacuated from the area during the fighting have already returned to the village.

BUSINESSMAN REPORTS ON SINGAPORE TRADE WITH SRV

BK021058 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 30 Mar 82 pp 1, 12

[Text] A Thai businessman who recently went to Laos to conduct trade negotiations following the government's move to establish free trade with that country has reported to SIAM RAT on what he saw and noted the absurdity in the state of trade between Thailand and the three Indochinese communist countries. He noted that while the Thai Government has stopped Thai businessmen from selling strategic goods to Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, certain countries in ASEAN, particularly Singapore, have heinously disregarded the agreement among the ASEAN countries and are supplying the three communist countries with several kinds of strategic goods.

"Especially barbed wire," he said. "There has been a large supply of barbed wire to those countries in addition to shoes and certain foodstuffs which are strategic items," the businessman told SIAM RAT.

Singapore, he said, has shamelessly tricked Thailand in this business. It places orders for strategic goods with Thailand directly and sends its vessel to pick up the goods at Bangkok's port. Once the vessel is fully loaded and leaves the port, it heads directly to Vietnamese ports without wasting time going through Singapore. In addition, strategic goods are shipped directly from Singapore itself. Such a practice by Singapore shows indifference to the principle reached among the ASEAN countries. "This is what is going on at present," the businessman stressed. He expressed skepticism about the authorities directly responsible for banning exports of strategic goods to the three communist countries -- that is, the National Security Council. He noted that certain goods, such as textiles and rice, should not be included in the list of strategic goods since they are not strategic goods and, besides, they are goods which can earn a great deal of income for the country.

BRIEFS

SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION WITH ROK -- On 25 March Thailand and the ROK signed a memorandum of understanding on scientific and technological cooperation between the two countries. Under the agreement Thailand and South Korea will exchange scientists and engineers, scientific and technological data, policies and planning and will jointly hold seminars and conferences with stress on joint projects to be carried out by Thailand's Science and Technology Research Institute and the ROK Advanced Institute of Science and Technology. The memorandum was signed by Thailand's Minister of Science, Technology and Energy Thinnakon Phankrawi and visiting ROK Minister of Science and Technology Yi Chong-o. [Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 25 Mar 82 BK]

CANADIAN FISHERY ASSISTANCE -- An agreement was signed on 30 March at the Department of Technical and Economic Cooperation for the Canadian Government to provide 500,000 Canadian dollars to the Thai Government's fishery development project in Rayong Province. The sum will be used to pay for experts and training and to purchase pier equipment, articles for a fishing cooperative and fishing equipment. [Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 31 Mar 82 BK]

PART I OF PHAM VAN DONG REPORT TO VCP CONGRESS

BK020800 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Excerpts from part I of economic report presented by SRV Council of Ministers Chairman Pham Van Dong at the opening session of the Fifth VCP Congress on 27 March in Hanoi -- read by announcer]

[Text] Members of the presidium, comrade delegates: The party Central Committee's political report presented to this congress by the general secretary, Comrade Le Duan, has given a panoramic view of our people's revolutionary cause from the fourth to the fifth party congress. The report has summarized the diverse developments of the country's situation in the first years of the new stage in which our people throughout the country have been engaging in socialist construction and the defense of the socialist fatherland. Analyzing the achievements as well as the weaknesses in our advance, the report affirms that the past five years can be recorded in our national history as a stage of very glorious victory of the Vietnamese revolution; and at the same time, it also points out acute problems in the present economic and social situation. On this basis, the report defines the strategic tasks of the Vietnamese revolution, the major guidelines for our people's activities in the immediate first stage including the period of the 1981-85 5-year plan and the years ending 1990.

Based on the political report, this report is to review the major points in the implementation of the 1976-80 plan and present the main orientations, tasks and targets in the economic and social fields for the 1981-85 period and the 1980's as a whole, with a view to building the elaboration of the 1981-85 5-year state plan.

After reviewing the economic and social situation in the years from 1976 to 1980 and at present, Council of Ministers Chairman Pham Van Dong's report sets forth main orientations, tasks and targets in the economic and social domains for the 1981-85 period and the subsequent 1980's. The report says:

Comrade delegates, the political report has expounded positions of principle governing the elaboration of the economic and social strategy for the socialist industrialization process in the 1980's, and has set forth the economic, cultural and social tasks for the 1981-85 period. These strategic positions constitute an application of the party's lines of socialist revolution and of building a socialist economy in keeping with the specific conditions of the present stage. The report has set forth overall targets in the economic and social fields for the 1980's as follows:

1. To meet the most pressing and essential needs, gradually stabilize and eventually improve to some extent the people's material and cultural life, first of all to bring about a steady solution to the foodgrain and foodstuffs problem, better meet the requirements in clothing, study, medical care, housing, travelling, child care, and other essential consumption needs.
2. To continue building the material and technological basis of socialism, mainly to boost agricultural production, consumer goods industry and exports; strengthen further the technical equipment of the other economic branches; and make preparations for a more vigorous development of heavy industry in the next stage.
3. To complete the socialist transformation in the southern provinces, further perfect the socialist relations of production in the north, and consolidate the socialist relations of production in the whole country.
4. To meet the defense requirements, consolidate national defense and maintain security and order.

These overall targets must be concretized into partial objectives, quantitative norms to be achieved in each branch, each locality and each establishment. This is closely linked to the inventorying and calculations in order to bring into play the capabilities, to work out a balance between the requirements and the possibilities and to lay down executive measures regarding policies, ideology and organization through the establishment of economic-technical projects. That is precisely the process of elaborating the economic and social strategy, working out the state plan, and renovating the management mechanism.

On the basis of the results achieved so far, this report will expound the main orientations, tasks and targets in the economic and social fields for the 1981-85 period and the 1980's as a whole.

After the fifth party congress, the actual time left for the 5-year 1981-85 plan will be a little more than 3 years. Therefore, the objectives, policies and measures must be very firm.

In meeting the people's daily needs, we must manage to meet the food requirements of society to the extent of securing enough foodgrain, vegetables, beans and sauce, and an increased supply of sugar, molasses, fish, meat, and eggs. We must achieve a stable supply of food and fuel rations to the workers, civil servants and army men, especially in the cities, industrial areas, border areas and offshore islands. We must resolve the problem of clothing for all people at a required minimum; ensure the supply of writing paper, school-book paper and newsprint and an appropriate amount of printing paper for other purposes; try with a high sense of urgency to do away with the shortage of medicines, especially essential ones; ensure a better supply of household implements and common articles for personal use; increase the means of transport; make a further step in alleviating the housing shortages, and ensure an increased supply of water for domestic use, a rational supply of electricity and hygienic conditions in populated areas. While caring for the people's life as a whole, our priority should be given to producers, especially to workers, together with soldiers, cadres and public servants. Along with striving to stabilize and improve to some extent the people's material life, we must pay the greatest attention to organizing the cultural life in each enterprise and cooperative, in villages, city wards, districts, provinces, towns and cities. We must develop positive factors, resolutely stop and eliminate negativism in the economic and social life and establish a new socialist order, an honest way of doing business, good social relations and a healthy and joyful lifestyle.

In the field of building the material and technological basis, we must attach great importance to the development in depth, namely making transformations, additions, and improvements in order to put to good use the existing capabilities; at the same time, we must carry on the development in breadth, undertake new constructions in a selective manner, strengthen the material-technical facilities available for immediate use in the 1981-85 5-year plan while making active preparations to deploy construction work on a larger scale and at a quicker tempo in subsequent plans. In strengthening the material and technological basis both in depth and in breadth we are to concentrate on boosting agricultural production, increasing the capacity of producing consumer and export goods, creating new sources of energy and raw materials, developing the infrastructure, especially the communications and transport capacity, and at the same time we are to ensure the adequate supply of ordinary and improved tools of various kinds, and an increased number of medium-size and small machines and equipment for various economic activities, to stimulate the key branches in the first place.

In the field of socialist transformation, we must conduct in a very resolute way the revolution in the relations of production, adopting proper steps and forms.

Hesitating or delaying in the establishment of the socialist production relations or committing acts that tend to weaken them is tantamount to slackening the struggle between the two paths and will bring about dangerous economic and social consequences.

We must establish the socialist relations of production, so that the economic situation is stabilized on healthy foundations, develops in the right direction, and the state controls the major part of the commodities. We advocate the use of a multicomponent economic structure in which the socialist economy plays the leading role. This means that we must correctly step up the socialist transformation. In the 1981-85 period, we must resolutely carry out land readjustment and complete in the main the taking of the peasants in the provinces of Nam Bo into the collective path, mainly in the form of production collectives; continue to organize and consolidate the farm cooperatives in central provinces; step up the transformation of trade, transport fishery and industry in the south; make intensive efforts to rearrange and handle the national market; and make a further step toward perfecting the socialist relations of production.

In the field of national defense and security, we must make the greatest efforts for a good performance in the defense of the country and the maintenance of the security of the fatherland. With an economy closely combined with national defense and a defense combined with the economy, we are to work out plans for an active and swift shift from an economy of peace to one of war, in case of necessity.

We must adequately meet the economic demands arising from the task of consolidating national defense. On the other hand, conditions must be created for army units to engage in production so they can partially meet their own needs. The capabilities of national defense establishments must be mobilized and the army forces must be rationally used in appropriate economic activities. We must build an all-people, comprehensive and modern national defense and an army with a determined-to-win spirit, with strict discipline and with an increasingly high level of standardization and modernization and an increasingly perfect status of combat readiness. We must build a clean, firm and strong people's security force and closely coordinate the security and armed forces with the mass movement in maintaining political security, order and social safety and halting and eliminating negativism.

To achieve these objectives, we must correctly apply the line of socialist revolution and that of building a socialist economy charted out by the fourth party congress and major policies for the 1980's expounded in the political report to the fifth congress.

While implementing these lines and policies, special attention should be paid to the following very important points:

First, we should always firmly grasp the main contents of socialist industrialization in the 5-year 1981-85 plan and in the 1980's as a whole, which are to concentrate efforts to develop agriculture vigorously, regard agriculture as the forefront, take a further step in advancing agriculture to socialist large-scale production, strive hard to boost consumer goods production and continue to build a number of important heavy industries, and combine agriculture, consumer goods industry and heavy industry in a rational industrial-agricultural structure.

We must develop agriculture in an all-round manner along with forestry and fishery, first and foremost to boost the production of foodgrain and foodstuffs. In close connection with an all-round development of agriculture, we must make the fullest use of all forces from major industrial installations to small-industry and handicraft establishments and individual handicraftsmen to develop the production of consumer goods. In all activities of our national economy, we must attach great importance to exports and make tremendous efforts in this regard, so as to create at an early date main sources of export articles of high value. With efforts to be focused on developing agriculture and boosting the production of consumer and export goods, we should create jobs to the highest possible extent permitted by our capacity, utilize to the full labor forces, and expand the division of labor and reallocation of social labor forces.

We must continue to build the centrally run economy into the backbone of the national economy with a firm grip on key positions. At the same time, we must pay the greatest attention to the development of local economies, and bring into play their important action on agriculture and consumer goods production. We should actively form economic-technical branches to serve as pillars of the economy, while persevering in efforts to build district agricultural-industrial economic units, and provincial economies in the direction of gradually creating a provincial industrial-agricultural economic structure.

We must develop labor division and coordination relations both on a national and local scale, closely linking the central economy to the local ones in a unified national economic structure and eliminating the existing bottlenecks. It is necessary to clearly define the central economic structure as well as the economic structure for each locality. The decentralization of management between central organs and local administrative bodies is an issue that requires an urgent solution. In the present situation, we must expand to an appropriate extent the scope of the local economy with regard to production as well as distribution and circulation by according more authority, means and responsibility to the local administration. This will require the localities to carry out their activities more effectively.

We must, on the one hand, overcome the manifestations of centralism and bureaucratism and, on the other, strengthen state discipline, and eliminate the phenomena of fragmentation and departmentalism in order to ensure unified central management.

Urban centers, especially large cities, play a very important role and must promote their ever-increasing impact on the economy, especially in industry, small industries and handicrafts. Central and local authorities are dutybound to help build the Hanoi capital into a political, economic, scientific, technological and cultural center worthy of representing the whole country. Ho Chi Minh City with its varied possibilities must become an important center for economic, cultural and foreign trade activities.

The provinces in the Mekong River Delta and the Red River Delta -- with very great and diverse capabilities -- are key regions of food and agricultural production for the country. The central and local services concerned must do their best to help these provinces develop their great capabilities to the highest degree. The midland and mountain provinces in the north possess a strategic position of great importance in economy and national defense. They have very great economic strongpoints and are the sites of many important industrial centers. The provinces in the Central Highlands also possess a strategic position of great importance with respect to the economy and national defense, and rich potentials in grain and especially in various types of subsidiary food crops, livestock breeding, perennial industrial crops, forests with many types of precious timber, and some valuable mineral resources.

The central government, all services and other localities must actively help these provinces in their endeavor to overcome the immediate difficulties concerning grain, labor, communications and irrigation so as to develop the economy, improve the material and cultural living standards of the people of various nationalities and make an active contribution to the building and defense of the fatherland.

The coastal provinces of central Vietnam have economic strongpoints in many respects. The provinces of eastern Nam Bo have all-round agricultural capabilities and many important industrial installations. These localities must strive to develop the production of grain, food and consumer goods. Each province should correctly assess and satisfactorily demonstrate its own strongpoints so as to provide more raw materials to industry and increase exports.

We must devise programs and plans for gradually bringing into play the diverse and valuable potentials of all of these regions.

While our national economy still comprises several components, it is extremely important to expand the positions of the socialist economy and to enhance its dominant role. We must make every effort to consolidate and perfect the state-run and cooperative economic units, and to use the state-run economy in setting examples in labor productivity, quality of products, effectiveness in production and business, and in the implementation of set policies and the law.

We must encourage, guide and assist the family economy to ensure that it is truly an integral part of the socialist economy. We must make the joint public-private units in the south truly uphold their character as joint enterprises and operate with good results. Before as well as throughout the process of transformation, we must correctly employ and guide the individual and private economies while checking and overcoming the negative aspects of these economies. After completing the transformation of production relations, there will remain in a number of branches and trades suitable individual economic activities that support the socialist economy and are essential to the national economy. We must devise effective measures to direct these activities in service of production and circulation. It is necessary to use the state-run economy as the core, link the various different economic components together in various suitable forms, and develop all the components of the economy along the socialist line.

To overcome immediate difficulties and take the economy forward, we must try our best to bring into play the valuable assets and strong position of the economy itself and of our people and our country, while making the best use of the assistance of the Soviet Union and the other countries in the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance, and expand our all-sided cooperation and mutual assistance with the fraternal countries of Laos and Kampuchea, considering this assistance and all-round cooperation to be a fundamental factor having the character of a law to carry out socialist industrialization in our country. With regard to other countries, we should strive to develop trade relations and economic, scientific and technological cooperation on the principle of ensuring independence, sovereignty and mutual benefit.

To achieve these targets and orientations, the 5-year 1981-85 plan is a plan for a further development, restructuring and promotion of socialist transformation of the national economy. These three aspects should be closely associated with each other in order to stabilize the economic and social situation in the main, meet the most pressing and essential needs of the people's material and cultural life, reduce the most serious imbalances in the economy, overcome to an important extent the abnormalities in distribution and circulation and create more prerequisites and conditions for a vigorous and steady advance in the years to come.

In all economic activities, we must constantly pay special attention to productivity, reduction in material consumption and production costs, and improvement of quality and efficiency.

In addition, we must strive to bring into play three factors: the renewal of management; the application of science and technology; and strictly practicing thrift and opposing waste.

A feature of pressing significance and special importance is the need for urgently achieving a good rearrangement of the economy in accordance with the following orientations: We must readjust and improve the structure of production, building, labor, distribution, circulation and consumption, better meet the pressing needs in keeping with the practical possibilities in the forthcoming years, especially with regard to energy, raw materials, communications and transport, and also with the long-term forward direction, thereby promoting a stable and highly effective development of the economy in the right direction.

In rearranging the production facilities, we must as a matter of priority afford material conditions to boost the production of articles serving the people's life, the needs of export and of national defense consolidation. In this spirit, some establishments are to be given additional equipment and machinery and supplied with more energy and materials, while others will have to readjust their production or gear it to another direction.

We must reorganize the production and business network of all branches and trades from the central to local and grassroots levels, and create a production structure composed of well-fitted parts showing dynamism and a position to forge ahead. In rearranging capital construction, we must review the structure of investments, the scale and tempo of capital construction, and do away with dispersion and uniform distribution, lack of an overall plan and low economic effectiveness in making investments.

We definitely must not invest further in the construction of new projects if the capacity of the existing facilities of the same type has not yet been fully tapped; and must resolutely suspend and postpone construction work on projects that we do not have the conditions to use and that will not be able to operate due to an inadequate supply of energy and raw material. While doing this, it is necessary to readjust the forces of labor and construction equipment.

In rearranging the work force we should broaden the division and reallocation of labor within each establishment, locality, branch, and in the country as a whole, between different regions, and between the cities and the countryside so as to make the best use of the land, forest, sea and the existing material and technical facilities. Administrative staffs must be resolutely reduced. Great importance is to be attached to reducing the rate of population growth. The scale and orientation for the training of cadres and workers should be redefined in conformity with the requirements and capacity of the economy in the immediate future and subsequent years; the contingent of trained cadres and workers should be rationally rearranged and used.

In rearranging distribution and circulation, a socialist order must be established on this complex front by promptly organizing and expanding the socialist market, limiting and closely controlling the unorganized market, resolutely applying the principle of distribution according to labor, implementing the system of profit-and-loss accounting, and achieving a fair readjustment of the income of various strata of the population. The role of distribution and circulation should be promoted as a lever for the development of and as a bridge between agriculture and industry and between the cities and the countryside to enhance production and serve the consumer's needs.

In readjusting social consumption, thrift must be strictly practiced in investments and production expenses, in cultural and social spending and in defense and administrative expenditures. Thrift must be concretized into annual targets which must be achieved by all means.

All of society -- as well as each sector, locality, establishment and individual -- must thoroughly apply the principle that one must only consume within the limits of one's production, live by the fruits of one's labor, and strive for greater accumulation.

Comrade delegates, the following are the main orientations, tasks and targets of the important sectors and fields:

1. The Front of Agriculture, Forestry and Maritime Products

Concentrating our efforts on developing agriculture and taking it one step further to socialist large-scale production is a strategic policy of our party designed to exert a tremendous effect in the economic, political, cultural and social fields. To carry out this strategic policy, in the 5 years from 1981 to 1985 we must make every effort to satisfactorily perform the following main tasks:

Agriculture: Grain and foodstuffs are the most pressing and a very basic problem which we must resolve so as to stabilize and improve the people's living conditions, to develop the economy and to consolidate national defense.

In the immediate future, we must strive to meet at all costs the need of all society for grain and to place a necessary amount of grain under the state control by all means. In the 1981-85 period, an effort must be made to achieve an average annual grain output of 17 million tons in paddy equivalent -- an increase of 3.6 million tons compared to the average annual output in the 1976-80 period -- and to collect an average 3.5 million tons of this amount annually for the state. To fulfill this target of paramount importance, we should devise plans to resolve all the problems of production, collection, transportation, storage, processing and consumption in a well-coordinated manner. All necessary conditions must be prepared so as to achieve by 1985 a grain output of about 19-20 million including 16-16.5 million tons of paddy and 3-3.5 tons of subsidiary food crops in paddy equivalent.

With the exception of the major cities, concentrated industrial zones, areas specializing in planting industrial crops, concentrated forested areas and areas facing special situations, all localities must bring into play their strengths and make the greatest possible effort to resolve the grain and foodstuff problem on the spot. They must strive to meet their own needs for grain and foodstuffs by adopting a production and consumption system suitable for the specific conditions of each locality and by applying active measures, including exchanges with other localities, imports and exports. They must also strive to make increasing contributions to the entire country.

Every effort must be made to develop the production of both rice and subsidiary food crops. Concerning rice, along with opening new land to expand the cultivated area, the main direction is for us to promote intensive cultivation, increase the number of crops per year, and establish high-yield rice areas capable of producing large amounts of marketable products.

With regard to subsidiary food crops, we should vigorously develop the cultivation of corn, potatoes, cassava and other starch-bearing crops. Correct subsidiary food crop cultivation patterns should be defined for each province and district. We should make the best use of land to grow subsidiary food crops, including the land exclusively devoted to subsidiary food crop cultivation and the land on which only one rice crop is planted annually. We should grow a winter subsidiary food crop on land devoted to planting two rice crops per year, and plant a companion subsidiary food crop on land under industrial crops. Subsidiary food crops must be planted in a concentrated or a scattered manner everywhere.

Importance should be attached to increasing the yields of subsidiary food crops. The ratio of these crops in the volume of grain production should be increased to 18-20 percent. Special attention should be given to satisfactorily organizing the processing, transportation and storing of subsidiary food crops and encouraging their consumption. These crops should be made a staple food to improve the people's diet gradually according to the productive characteristics of each area.

Series of uniform measures should be applied to ensure that grain production and collection targets are fulfilled. The existing water conservancy projects should be perfected; efforts should be concentrated mainly on building new medium- and small-scale new projects, and conditions should be prepared for building large-scale projects. Especially, water conservancy work must be rationally, effectively and practically developed in the Mekong River Delta, and the waterlogged area in the Bac Bo Delta must be actively reduced.

The rice and subsidiary crop varieties production system should be promptly perfected to ensure sufficient and timely supplies and wide distribution of new high-yielding strains resistant to harmful insects and diseases, drought, waterlogging, acidity and salinity. Shortages of crop varieties, supplies of wrong varieties, and the use of varieties unsuitable for the soil conditions and planting seasons should be quickly ended.

An effort should be made to ensure supplies of fertilizers and insecticides, concentrating the bulk of them first of all for those areas where conditions exist for the application of advanced intensive cultivation techniques and those areas where the state plans to collect large amounts of grain. Aside from the fertilizers and insecticides produced domestically and imported from the socialist countries, efforts should be made to export a number of agricultural products to import more nitrate fertilizer and insecticides. At the same time, the production of stable and green manures should be virously increased. Crop rotation and companion cropping should be applied in the cultivation of leguminous plants to enrich and improve the soil. Intensive cultivation procedures for each area should be formulated and applied; scientific and technological progress should be introduced into production.

Policies should be promulgated providing incentives for grain production, for the production, processing and consumption of subsidiary food crops, and for developing the production of organic and chemical fertilizers.

Tax and collection policies should be improved and stabilized; prices should be rationally set. Means of production, consumer goods and construction materials should be set aside to exchange for agricultural products. The peasantry should be encouraged to discharge satisfactorily the obligation to pay taxes and sell grain to the state so as to ensure that most of the marketable grain is placed under state control, to curb the free market, to combat the speculation and hoarding of grain, and to eventually ensure state control of the social grain market.

Warehouse systems should be built and processing, packaging, measuring and transportation facilities increased to ensure the expeditious and efficient collection, transportation and storing of grain, and to prevent damage and losses.

More labor should be invested and mechanization appropriately and selectively carried out to promote intensive cultivation, multicropping and land reclamation. In the 1981-85 period, the 300,000 hectares of new land already opened should be developed and a few hundred thousand more hectares should be reclaimed. In addition, the people should be motivated and organized to open even more new land.

Experiences of building new economic zones should be reviewed; correct measures and steps should be taken to implement the policy that the state and people should work together; and high efficiency should be achieved with less capital investments.

We should strive to build up grain reserves so as to maintain the initiative in any eventuality; saving grain should become the state discipline.

Attention should be given to developing the cultivation of food crops; ensuring sufficient supplies of various kinds of green vegetables and beans; building areas specializing in producing greens and beans for export; and building food belts around cities and industrial zones. The production of soybeans should be developed vigorously to increase the sources of protein for people, domestic animals and land and to become an increasingly important key export item. A policy providing incentives for developing soybean planting should be adopted. The problems of varieties, fertilizers and insecticides should be resolved satisfactorily; technological progress, companion cropping, crop rotation, multicropping and land should be fully exploited to ~~widely~~ grow soybeans. A number of areas should be built for the exclusive and intensive cultivation of high-yielding soybeans. An effort should be made to increase the volume of soybean production to at least 250,000-300,000 tons by 1985.

The cultivation of beans, such as green beans and *vigna cylindrica*, should be developed in suitable areas. The areas of oil-bearing plants such as peanuts, sesame, coconuts, sasanqua, palms, and so forth should be established quickly to provide more food for the people and to increase the sources of raw materials for industry and goods for export.

We must expand the industrial and fruit crop areas, promoting concentrated and specialized cultivation, while motivating the people to make full use of land to plant widely short-term and quick-yield crops. We must vigorously develop sugarcane cultivation and set up large-scale specialized sugarcane cultivation areas in order to provide sufficient supplies to various sugar refineries, both those in existence and those under construction. We must expand sugarcane cultivation in various districts and villages and build more sugar processing facilities with the use of manual and partially-mechanized methods. We must quickly increase the tobacco cultivation areas in order to meet requirements for consumption and export. We must promote widespread planting of fruit trees among the people and set up a number of areas for growing specialized fruit trees with emphasis on planting pineapple, banana and orange trees. We must promote the planting of coconut trees, especially in the coastal areas of central and southern Vietnam. We must increase planting, exploiting and processing various kinds of medicinal, oleaginous, castor oil and spice plants. We must reserve some lands in those areas where there are appropriate climates for planting cotton and must increase planting of jute, hemp, flax, okra, cotton and wild pineapple. In particular, we must more broadly develop the movement to grow mulberry for silkworm raising in order to contribute to resolving the clothing problem. By developing the planting of rush we will be able to ensure the manufacture of enough mats for domestic use and export.

We must take good care of the existing areas of long-term industrial crops and completely harvest them while planting anew more rubber and coffee mainly in the eastern Nam Bo and Ay Nguyen areas, and tea in the midlands, Tay Nguyen and the northern mountainous regions in order to increase the source of exports. We should strive to have 150,000-160,000 hectares of rubber, 30,000-40,000 hectares of coffee and 60,000-70,000 hectares of tea by 1985.

Along with expanding cultivation, we should also actively develop the raising of livestock and poultry in order to increase the source of food products and to get more manure for crops. Special attention should be paid to the raising of horned animals and those which consume little grain. We should establish plans to balance cultivation with animal raising for each cooperative, each district and each province in order to meet the local demands and ever increase the delivery of such products to the state. A rational proportion of land suitable to the patterns of cultivation and animal raising should be reserved in each locality to grow fodder plants for livestock and poultry. Sufficient feed should be supplied to the pig- and chicken-raising installations along the food belts around cities and industrial complexes. The system of breeding cattle, pigs and chicken should be consolidated and developed. Veterinary work should be implemented well to prevent and control diseases and epidemics for livestock and poultry. Technical innovations should be applied to increase the productivity of animal raising. We should combine and develop well the three forms of animal raising in cooperatives, state-owned installations and families, while extensively encouraging the families of cooperative members to develop their animal raising. All the state agencies, troops, workers and civil servants in those localities in which conditions for this are favorable should also develop animal raising in order to improve their living conditions.

The state should institute the policies and plans to provide breeds, medicine and guidance for families to develop animal raising. Pig raising should be developed vigorously in those localities where there are abundant crops while special attention should be paid to the raising of cattle and buffalo in order to resolve the problems of draft force, fertilizer, meat and milk. The raising of chicken, ducks, goats, rabbits and bees should be developed also.

We should strive to reach approximately 13 million pigs, 4.7-5 million cattle and buffalo and 100 million poultry by 1985.

Forestry plans should be formulated promptly in the direction of combining forestry with agriculture and of generally using resources to build socialism in the mountainous provinces and districts.

We should redistribute the work force throughout the country, increase our investment in forestry and apply technical measures in order to gradually build and rationally use the 15 million hectares of forest land, considering the method of combining agricultural and forestry business as an important direction in which to develop forestry. We should associate the tasks of planting and protecting forests with the exploiting and processing of timber and other forest products; accelerate vigorously grain production and animal raising; resolutely apply effective measures to protect and restore forests by necessarily and definitively stopping forest destruction and fires and by building and developing forest assets.

First of all, we should manage well the existing natural and planted forests and accelerate vigorously the tree-planting and afforestation movement in the direction of specialized and intensive cultivation and, in this way, meet ever better the requirements of domestic use and export for timber, firelogs and other special forest products, and ensure environmental protection and contribute to maintaining the ecological balance throughout the country and in each locality.

Step by step we will create areas of highly concentrated and productive forests to support industry. We should link the settlement of nomads closely with the building of forest assets and the development of forestry and agriculture in the mountainous regions.

In the 5 years from 1981 to 1985, we should administer, exploit and maintain well the existing forests, plant approximately 300,000 hectares of new forests; and broadly develop the people's tree-planting movement. We should issue various policies to stimulate the planting of trees and afforestation and the protection of forests, and to mobilize all strata of the laboring people -- peasants, workers, students, cadres and troops -- to afforest land, quickly returning greenery to bare hills and fertility to depleted soil. In the coastal areas, attention should be paid to growing windshield and antierosion plants. In the mountainous regions, we should intensively protect and plant headwaters trees. Measures to restore and protect forests must be emphasized. We should plant new trees used in producing paper pulp, yarn, construction timber and mining shafts, and for shipbuilding and export. The planting of forests for firelogs and charcoal must be organized to resolve local problems of fuel for the processing industry, the preliminary processing of agricultural products and residential quarters.

The exploitation of timber for domestic use and export must be increased. The rate of using wood must be increased by making full use of twigs and branches locally. In 5 years, we should exploit about 8 million cubic meters of timber. Measures should be adopted to settle uniformly the tasks of felling, transporting, processing and preserving timber in order to ensure its timely supply to fulfill all demands both quantitatively and qualitatively. We should actively grow, tend, protect and exploit all valuable forest products such as rose mallow, anis, cinnamon, bamboo, rattan and oleaginous and medicinal plants. Special attention should be paid to the planting of pine trees and the tapping of their sap.

Along with consolidating and developing the state forests, we must use districts as bases on which to develop forestry. The allocation of land and forests to cooperatives must be made in accordance with the state program and plan. In order to fulfill the ~~forementioned forestry tasks well, it is necessary to~~ grasp firmly the motto of using forests as a means to nurse forests. The central and local governments, and the state and the people should work together in order to accumulate ever more assets for the state and to improve the people's livelihood.

With regard to maritime products, we should reorganize and develop catching them and optimally use all water areas to develop the raising of fish and shrimp and other marine products, bringing the volume of sea fish and fish-raising production to approximately 700,000 tons by 1985 including 470,000-500,000 tons of sea fish. We should further increase the production volume of dry fish, processed fish and fish sauce. Investment should be concentrated in those areas abounding in sea fish to develop the manually operated and semimechanized fishing forces and to expand import and export businesses aimed at securing fuel, oil and fishing equipment for the mechanized fishing fleets.

We should rationally organize all chains of production, combine well all tasks of collecting, purchasing, transporting, preserving, processing and selling maritime products. Through investment in major projects and various incentive policies to stimulate production, we should strive to consolidate and develop all business establishments; restore and develop people's fishing forces; increase efficiency and productivity of fishing and processing operations; organize southern fishermen into cooperatives and other suitable units; use coastal districts as main areas in which to reorganize production; establish economic relations between state and people; and exploit fishery, agriculture and industry combinations in sea zones. We should issue policies to help and encourage cooperatives and the people to make full use of rivers, ponds, lakes and ricefields to raise fish and shrimp, and organize fish raising installations to ensure a fresh fish supply to cities and industrial complexes.

All farms, forests, state agencies and army units stationed in favorable localities must organize fish-raising to improve their living conditions.

COMMUNIQUE LISTS FIRST-QUARTER PRC PROVOCATIONS

OW051534 Hanoi VNA in English 1457 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, 5 Apr -- The Commission for Investigation of Chinese Expansionists' and Hegemonists' war crimes against Vietnam today issued the following communique:

In the first three months of this year the Chinese reactionaries, with U.S. assistance and encouragement, continued their war of sabotage against Vietnam, using big forces from many directions. Their schemes and acts were varied in form and perfidious, criminal in nature.

On the northern border, after rejecting the proposal of the Foreign Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to cease fire during Tet, the Chinese reactionaries massed many more battalions close to the Vietnamese districts of Trang Dinh and Cao Loc (Lang Son), Phong Tho (Lai Chau), Muong Khuong (Hoang Lien Son), Trung Khanh (Cao Bang), and Dong Van (Ha Tuyen) allegedly to protect Chinese farmers at work. They also sent more troops and supplies to points they were illegally occupying in Vietnam. The aggressors dug trenches and built bunkers with the aim of grabbing more land in violation of Vietnam's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity while actively preparing for an eventual large-scale aggression. Chinese troops made 29 intrusions into the districts of Muong Khuong (Hoang Lien Son), Meo Vac and Dong Van (Ha Tuyen), Trung Khanh and Ha Quang (Cao Bang), Cao Loc (Lang Son), and Mong Cai (Quang Ninh), killing people and looting. On February 6 Chinese troops attacked Nhiu Sang hamlet, Ta Chai of May hamlet, and Nan Xin hamlet in Xin Man District (Ha Tuyen), taking away ~~six horses~~ and wounding a civilian. On February 11, a ~~group of~~ Chinese soldiers intruded into Y Ty village of Bat Xat District (Hoang Lien Son). They killed a district official and took away four buffaloes; on the same day, Chinese troops intruded into Can Lau hamlet, Ngai Thau village, Bat Xat District (Hoang Lien Son). They shot dead a man named Lung A Sinh and took away a transistor radio and many other things.

Chinese forces also fired, on 43 occasions, at hamlets and villages in Muong Khuong District (Hoang Lien Son), Xin Man, Vi Xuyen, Meo Vac and Quan Ba Districts (Ha Tuyen), Dinh Lap and Van Land Districts (Lang Son), and Trung Khanh District (Cao Bang). Most serious was the firing of 500 82-mm mortar rounds on a stretch from Peak 1388 to the north of the district town on Muong Khuong.

Meanwhile Chinese aircraft made thousands of single sorties close to the Vietnamese airspace. Many times they entered Vietnam from three to five kilometres, over Trang Dinh District (Lang Son), Vi Xuyen District (Ha Tuyen), Trung Khanh District (Cao Bang), and Hoanh Mo and Binh Lieu District (Quang Ninh).

The United States also joined the Chinese reactionaries by flying dozens of spy planes off the coast from Nghe Tinh to Phu Khanh Provinces.

In the last three months, thousands of Chinese armed boats intruded into Vietnamese waters from Quang Ninh to Quang Nam-Da Nang Province. In particular, from March 2 to 9, 1982, the Chinese side sent more than 40 armed vessels deep into Vietnamese waters off Binh Tri Thien and Quang Nam-Da Nang Provinces. The local people and armed forces damaged three vessels and captured another together with a number of Chinese intruders and weapons and other equipment. Along with these provocative activities of Chinese boats, many vessels of the United States and its lackeys operated off the Vietnamese coast and around Tho Chu Island.

In addition to armed provocations and intrusions at the northern border areas and in the airspace and the territorial seas of Vietnam, the Chinese reactionaries frenziedly pushed up spying and psychological warfare. In the last three months, many Chinese commandoes intruding into Vietnamese territory were captured in Muong Khuong (Hoang Lien Son), Mong Cai (Quang Ninh) and Dong Van (Ha Tuyen). The Chinese side is sending many of the Hoa people who had fled Vietnam back into the border areas of Lai Chau, Cao Bang and Ha Tuyen Provinces to build reactionary bases.

The Beijing authorities caused a dozen incidents of psychological warfare, using a system of loudspeakers along the Sino-Vietnamese border and distributing leaflets by propaganda shells or by troops to distort the domestic and foreign policies of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

The Chinese reactionaries' armed provocative activities along the northern border areas and on the sea have disrupted the Vietnamese people's production and other normal activities, and caused instability in the border provinces. Moreover, in the early days of Jan. 1982, Chinese troops set fire to the forests of Bat Xat (Hoang Lien Son), causing heavy damage to the local population.

The Commission for Investigation of Chinese Expansionists' and Hegemonists' War Crimes in Vietnam energetically denounces before public opinion at home and in the world the criminal schemes and acts of the reactionaries in the Beijing ruling circle in collusion with the U.S. imperialists. At the same time, the commission calls on the forces of peace, democracy and progress in the world, including the Chinese people, to firmly demand that the Chinese authorities stop their hostile reactionary policy against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

LEADERS GREET THAI BICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

OW052100 Hanoi VNA in English 1513 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, 5 Apr -- Vietnamese leaders have sent their warm greetings the king and the prime minister of Thailand on the 200th anniversary of Thailand's Rattanakosin festival.

In his message to King Phumipon Adunyadet, President of the Council of State Truong Chinh wished "the best of health for their majesties the king and the queen of Thailand and happiness and prosperity for the Thai people".

Premier Pham Van Dong's message to Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon wishes "the friendship between the Vietnamese and Thai peoples constant consolidation and development for the good of the two peoples and for the sake of peace and stability in Southeast Asia".

Also on this occasion, Chairman of the Hanoi People's Committee Than By has sent his greetings to Bangkok Mayor Thiem Mokaranon.

KAMPUCHEAN ENVOY CONCLUDES TERM OF OFFICE

OW011752 Hanoi VNA in English 1537 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, 1 Apr -- Kong Korm, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, left today, concluding his term of office in Vietnam.

FRENCH TECHNOLOGY MINISTER CHEVENEMENT VISITS

OW021636 Hanoi VNA in English 1534 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, 2 Apr -- Jean-Pierre Chevenement, minister of technology of the French Government, arrived here yesterday on a visit at the invitation of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. He was welcomed at the government's guest house by Le Khac and Nguyen Ngou Triu, respectively chairman and vice chairman of the State Commission for Science and Technology, and other officials. French Ambassador Yvan Bastouil was among the well-wishers.

The French minister was received this afternoon by Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers Vo Nguyen Giap and Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach. The two sides exchanged views on the development of scientific and technological cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the French republic.

Pham Van Dong Meeting

OW030751 Hanoi VNA in English 0722 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, 3 Apr -- Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers, this morning received at the presidential palace Jean-Pierre Chevenement, minister of state for research and technology of France. Present on this occasion were Nguyen Ngoc Tran, vice-chairman of the State Commission for Science and Technology, a representative of the Foreign Ministry, and French Ambassador Yvan Bastouil. The reception took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

This morning, Jean-Pierre Chevenement visited the Ho Chi Minh mausoleum and the late president's home and office. He left Hanoi later today.

UNHCR ANNOUNCES 814 LEGAL DEPARTURES FOR MARCH

BK051425 Hong Kong AFP in English 1037 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, 5 Apr (AFP) -- A total of 814 people -- 756 Vietnamese and 58 Cambodians -- left Vietnam legally in March, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (HCR) announced here today.

An HCR statement said that 319 Vietnamese and nine Cambodians went to Canada, 231 Vietnamese to the United States and 128 Vietnamese and 41 Cambodians to France.

Legal departures totalled 953 in January and 600 in February. The drop recorded in February was due to a "reorganisation of services issuing exit visas," according to the HCR.

The target for April was to help 1,500 to 2,000 people leave Vietnam, the HCR added.

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April 7, 1982

